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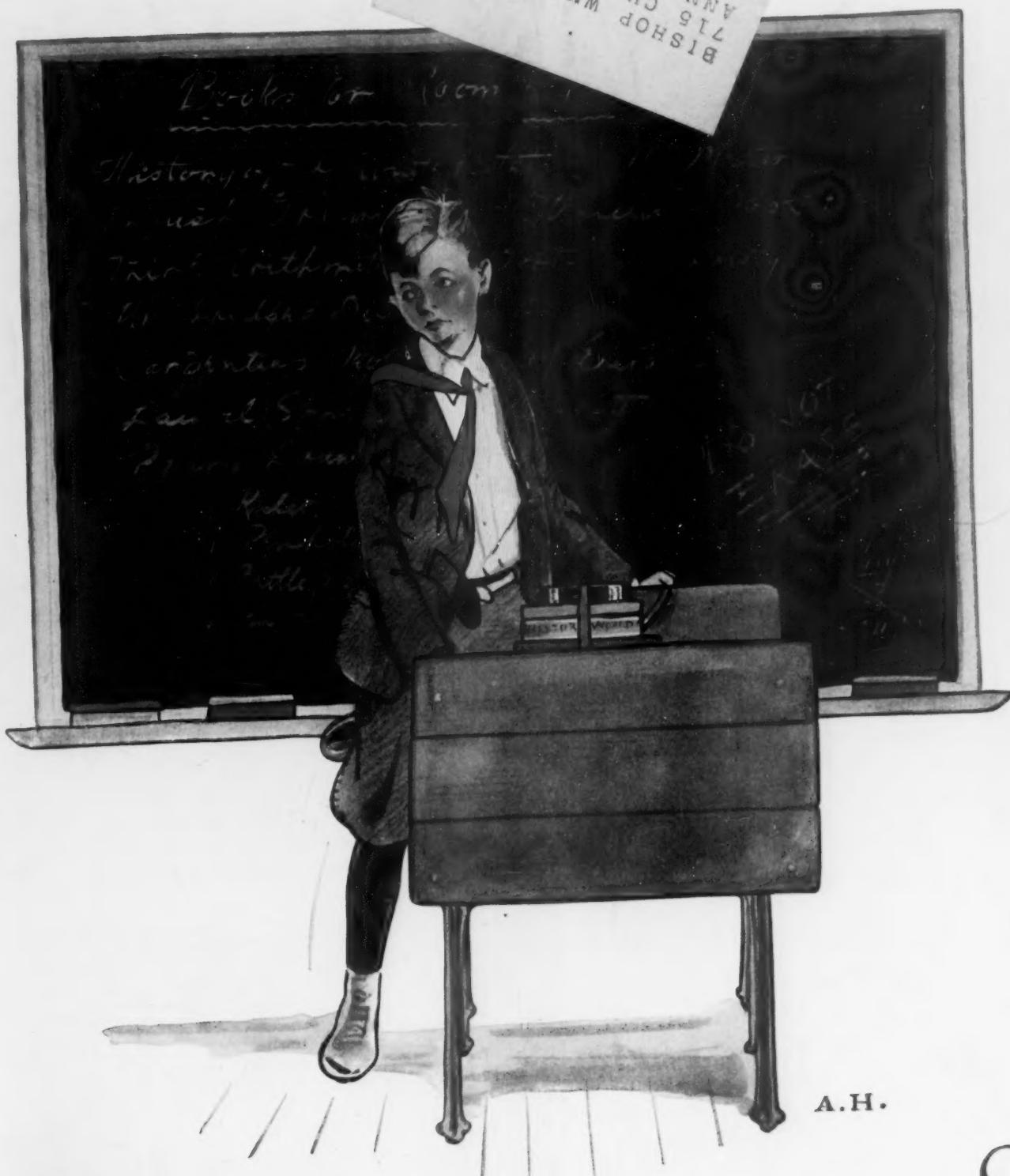
JAN 11 1922

THE ROTARIAN

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Chicago
U. S. A.

SEPTEMBER 1921

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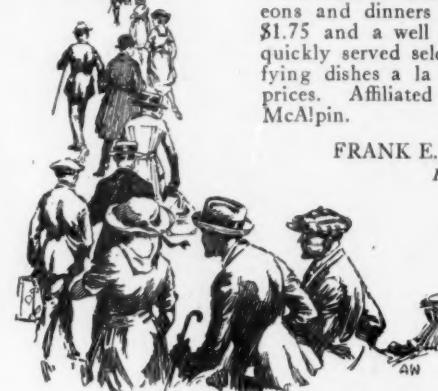
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THE ROTARIAN



Volume XIX

September, 1921

Number 3

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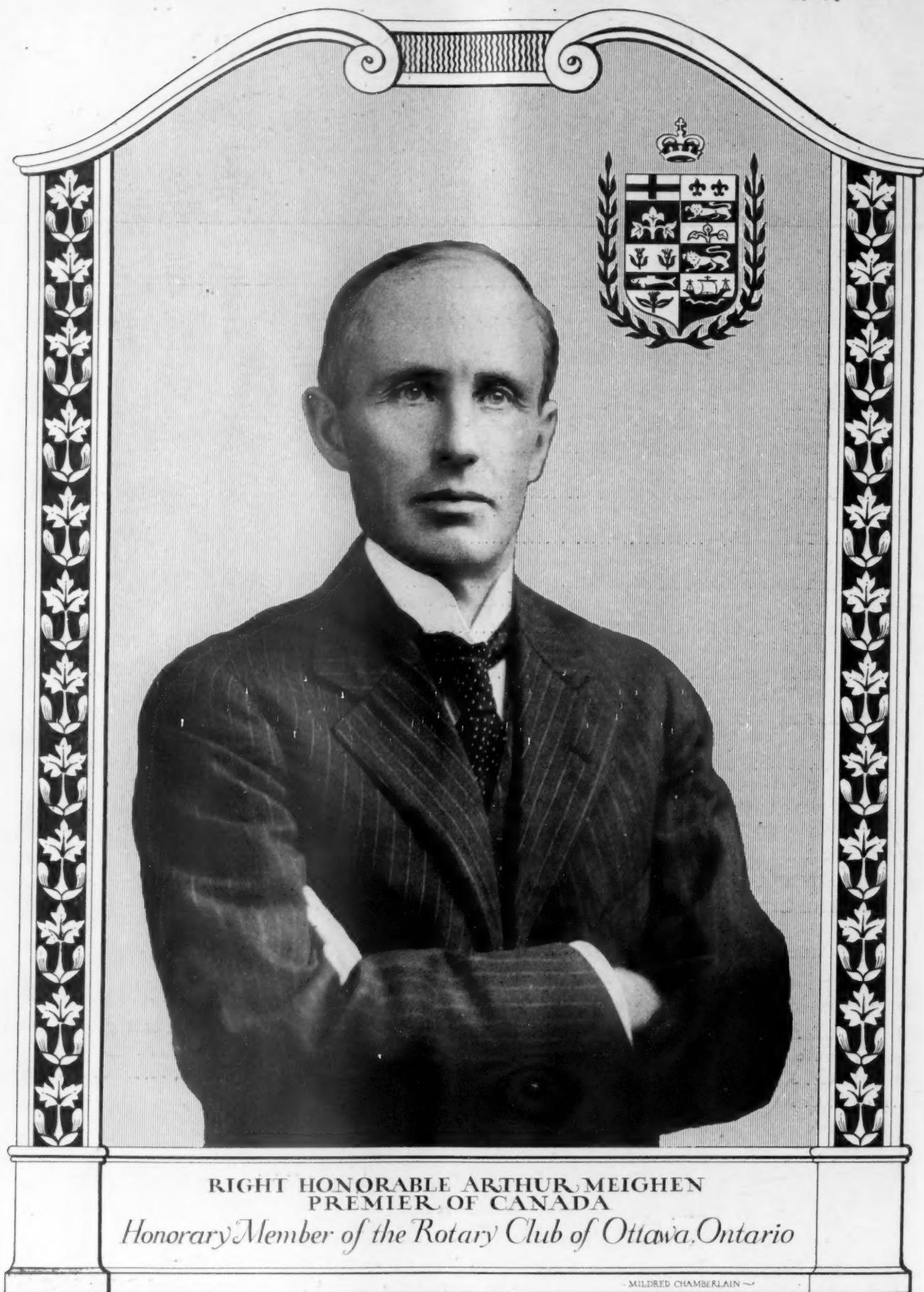
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MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN ~



How to Handle Your Competitor

By DR. FRANK CRANE

This is the first of a series of articles now being written for "The Rotarian" by Dr. Frank Crane, a member of the Rotary Club of New York



Tis a mistake to suppose that you have to fight your competitors. Nothing was ever permanently gained by fighting. For fighting of any kind is pure destruction.

Your competitor does not have to be your enemy. He can be your friend.

Competition does not kill trade; it builds trade, stimulates trade, and makes new trade.

This is based on the natural law that no one person can suit everybody. No man can get all possible business in any community. His personality attracts some and repels others. Wherever there is a lot of business for one man there is business for somebody else.

This is proved by the fact that in any big city business houses in the same line group together. We find most of the piano houses in one part of the town. Most of the automobile concerns are strung along a certain section of Broadway, New York. The silk merchants, the hat manufacturers, and so on, each have their district. This proves that in the practical working out of business it pays a man to locate in the neighborhood of his competitors.

IT is not true that there is just so much business to be had, and that a rival cuts your trade in half. As a rule, the more tradesmen the more trade. A good lively competitor will increase your custom.

Two grocers in the same block will do more business than if there were only one, and if the other grocery is good, it is a more valuable competitor to you than a poor one.

"Where the carrion is there the eagles are gathered together."

So runs the proverb. And where no eagles hover there is slim picking.

Don't hate your competitor. Hate is always expensive. Get acquainted with him. You may learn something.

Don't knock your competitor. It sounds bad, and it is bad. Be a good sport. Play the game. Keep good natured.

Beat your competitor if you can, but remember that the surest way to beat him is to sell better goods, give prompter service and have more courteous work people. Don't fight by cutting prices. Keep your margin of profit fair.

If your competitor lies about you, or uses underhand methods to harm you, don't worry. He is cutting off his nose to spite his face. He cannot fool all the people all the time. Straight business and good nature win out always in the long run.

YOUR competitor will do you a great deal of good if you keep your eyes open. He will keep you from slumping. He will make you energetic, careful, more attentive to business, and altogether will be a good tonic for you, if you know how to use him.

There is business enough for both of you. Go after it.

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International Officers I. A. of R. C. for 1921-22—Left-hand column from top to bottom: First Vice-President, Ralph W. Cummings; Second Vice-President, William Coppock; Third Vice-President, H. J. Lutcher Stark. In the center, top to bottom: Crawford C. McCullough, President; Estes Snedecor, Immediate Past-President. Right-hand column, from top to bottom: Rufus F. Chapin, Treasurer; George Harris, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chesley R. Perry, Secretary-General

"I am a Rotarian, Your Servant."

By CRAWFORD C. McCULLOUGH

Upon his presentation to the Convention at Edinburgh as the new International President, Rotarian Crawford McCullough of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, spoke as follows:


To say that I accept this gavel with trepidation is not precisely the case, but I do accept it with a very deep sense of responsibility for the year that is to come. I would not be human if I did not appreciate the tremendous compliment that has been paid me by unanimous election to the office of President of the International Association. I doubt if in years to come or in the present, any honor can come to a man greater than that of being selected to lead the organization which we call "Rotary." It is the finest ambition that can come to a man to serve Rotary in any capacity and particularly as a leader.

I do not believe a great deal in promises at the outset. Rotary can be judged now and in the future by the deeds that she does, not by the recitation of any creed or source of belief, and I believe that I am speaking for my Directors when I say that we shall give you unitedly the best there is in us during the year that is to come; and if at times you do not see eye to eye with us in the judgments that we have to make, you will believe that everything we do will have for its single motive the good of all Rotary, and not the advantage of any one part.

As a Canadian and a British subject, I would like to take this opportunity to say that we have in my election the best possible demonstration of the truly international aspect of Rotary.

For any man outside of the United States to be elected to any office in International Rotary, it is neces-

sary that it should be done thru the goodwill and earnestness of the Rotarians of the United States of America.

And speaking for my fellow British subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all the other parts of the Empire in which I am proud to own citizenship, it gives me pleasure to say to our fellow Rotarians of the United States that they have at all times given an earnest of their desire to keep Rotary a truly world-wide source of influence, never governed by selfish motives or desires.

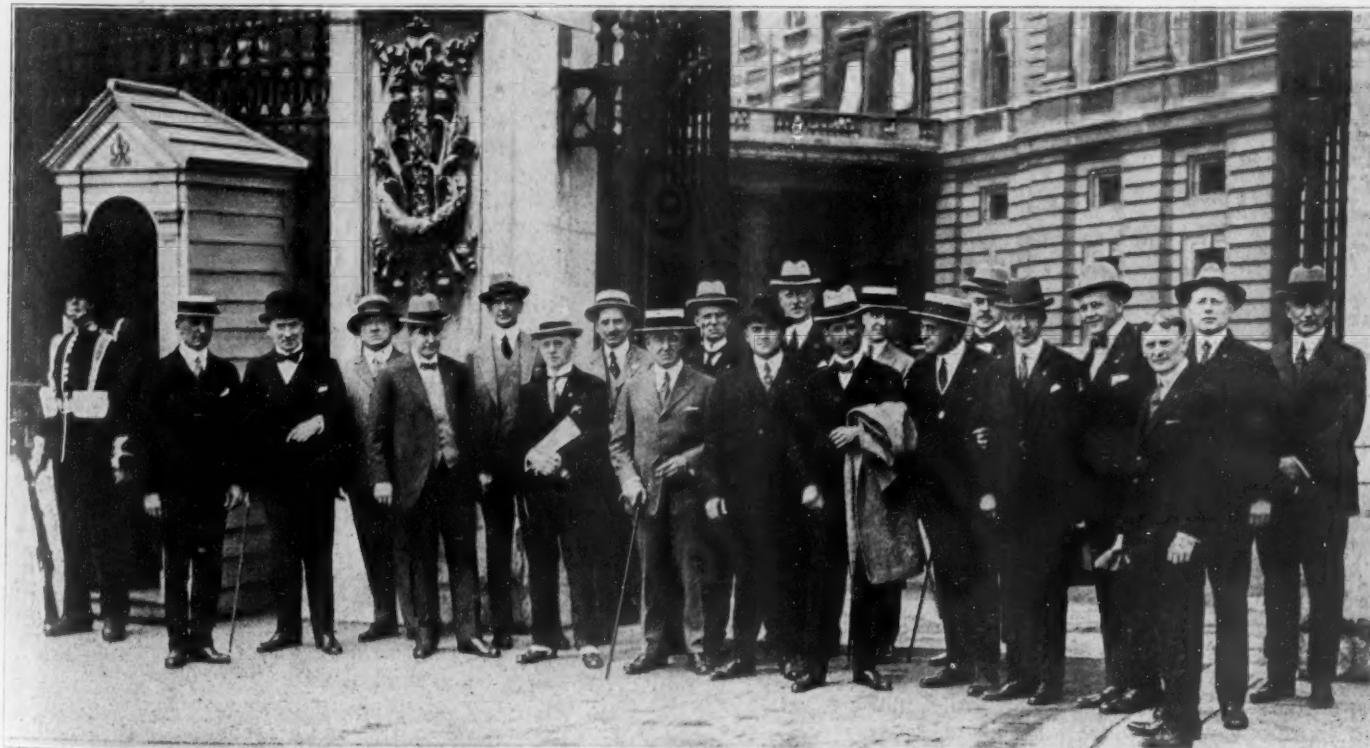
I can only repeat the statement I made at Atlantic City last year when I was elected to be your First Vice-President; that so far as my term of office is concerned, I know no political confines or political boundaries.

I am a Rotarian, your servant, to do what is in my judgment the best possible thing for all. That I do while cherishing my own citizenship and acknowledging that the highest expression of citizenship is one's own patriotism.

I do not propose at any time during the coming year to think of myself and the obligations I assume in terms of any nationalism, but only in terms of the director of a worldwide organization.

I trust that at the end of the year I shall be able to come to you with as fine a record as Past President Pete Snedecor has been able to present.

Pete is always modest, and one of his most charming characteristics is that he always endeavors to make others believe that he did not do the work, but that the other fellow did it.



A Group of Rotary Delegates to the Edinburgh Convention at the Gates of Buckingham Palace.



Impressions of the Convention

By ROGER H. MOTTEN

The Author, formerly President of the Colorado Springs Club and Governor of the Twenty-first District, is Secretary in charge of the Department of Executive Service at International Headquarters.



VER there—over there, send the word,
send the word, over there
“We'll be over—we're coming over
“And we won't come back 'til it's over
over there.”

With bands playing, flags flying, and
men and women cheering, we sailed out
of New York harbor for “over there.”

Not so many months before our boys
had sailed away to the tune ‘Over There’
—sailed away as emissaries of war to
join forces with England and France—
to finish a task set before them. Now we sailed away to the
same tune—emissaries of friendship, to join hands, not as
allies, but as friends, not officially, but as men. And we've
come back singing with a new meaning,

“I'd rather belong to Rotary than anything else I
know.”

IT was a significant meeting in New York. We had gathered from all parts of the States and Canada and from the islands of the sea preparatory to sailing on that eventful June the first which is bound to be written into the records of history. Nearly a thousand of us were the guests of the New York Club, enjoying the festivities of a magnanimous host in true Rotary style when was sounded the keynote, which was to go with us thruout the trip: aye, a note to be heard 'round the world, because it was a note of harmony which will always blend.

For months we had been looking forward to the Convention overseas, to the time when, as Rotarian Wilkie had

said, “A great peace ship would sail from New York carrying Rotarians to hold a great International Convention at Edinburgh.” We had thought of the wonderful trip, of the effect of our coming on the British, and some had dreamed of the great possibilities in store for International Rotary. It was to be a potential event—would it be fruitful?

As we entered the great hall of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for that *bon voyage* luncheon and saw the flags of nations grouped together and heard the patriotic airs, the still small something which creeps down your vertebrae and stirs you to your innermost depths began to get into action. Rotarians, who always can combine fun with seriousness, caught quickly the deep underlying note, saw a new vision, realized a new ideal.

Just so surely as in Arthur's court “there was no boon but justice,” just so surely in Rotary's journey there was no boon but friendship.

The message of President Harding stirred us:—

“My hearty greetings and Godspeed to the great delegation of American Rotarians gathered in New York preparatory to sailing for the International Convention of Rotary Clubs in Edinburgh. It seems to me that there is opportunity for very great service in the cause of good international relations, in your visit to Europe at this time. Very many, probably a large majority of the delegation, will, in a way, be making a visit to the old home land, for a very great proportion of our people are derived from the Anglo-Saxon stock of the mother country. It cannot but be altogether desirable that the people of the great English-speaking countries shall establish more and more intimate

social relations and constantly improve their understanding of each other. The burden of obligations which rests upon these peoples in the present juncture of world affairs is one that cannot be shirked and that can only be borne if there is the fullest sympathy and most earnest purpose of co-operation and patience among us all. As your splendid delegation of representative Americans goes away on this mission of amity and international good will, I want every one of you to know how earnestly I hope for good and helpful results from your visit to the United Kingdom. I know the mission will do credit to our country and am sure it will make for that fuller understanding which all the world so greatly needs now."

This gave all a sense of new responsibility. The President had spoken and had emphasized our duties as well as our privileges.

WE listened to Bishop Manning's charge:—

"Tell them that because you are true Americans you do not forget, nor intend to forget, the debt we owe to the great British navy and the indomitable armies of all our English-speaking allies who stood between us and the enemy in the perilous times of war. We may be a care-free, heedless people, but tell them we do not intend to permit any individual or group to tell us that we shall not carry and display on all suitable occasions the flags of those nations that fought with us in the war. Tell them in conclusion, that we Americans desire peace with all the world, and because we wish this we wish to cement the loyal friendship existing between us and Great Britain and all our English-speaking allies."

President Knoepfle of the New York Club presided in a pleasing and happy manner and gave a splendid address. The Honorable G. W. Armstrong, British Consul at New York, extended for Ambassador Geddes and himself expressions of deep friendship and good will. The Honorable Huston Thompson, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in a masterful address emphasized and re-emphasized the latent possibilities of the journey we had already embarked upon.

And our own President Pete summed up in his characteristic way the thought which had been his since 1919 when he had visited Britain, a commissioner of the International Association to the British Isles.

WITH this inspiring send-off we left New York to have nine days on the water in which to think it out, talk it over, and crystallize our thoughts—nine days of Rotary activities, of discussions on Rotary ideas and Rotary principles—nine days of planning for the big events over there—nine days of comradeship when we got close together, came to know each other in a different way—

"The man that hails you Tom or Jack
And proves by thumps upon your back
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed."

As we came in sight of land on the evening of the 9th of June, an indescribable something came into our hearts.

We were nearly there. How would we conduct ourselves? How would we be received? What would be the effect of this gathering on the peoples of Europe? What would be the effect for International Rotary? What would be the effect in International affairs? Standing on the deck, gazing out on the shores of the British Isles, we recalled the charge that had been given to us in New York and asked ourselves if we were equal to the task.

There was something inspiring as we sailed up the Mersey River at Liverpool and saw the well-kept approach, an earnest of what we were to see—so different from what we had left—and came alongside the dock, to be greeted by Rotarians from "over there," by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and to hear our own familiar tunes played

by a boys' band. There were speeches of welcome and replies, cordial greetings and a display of hospitality that made Rotarians ask each other, "Is this England? Is this the so-called British coldness?"

BUT Edinburgh was our destination. We spent as little time as possible getting thru customs and on to the special trains. Our thoughtful hosts of Liverpool accompanied us to Edinburgh, pointing out places of interest and rejoicing in our irrepressible admiration for their wonderful country, which seemed a beautiful, well-kept garden. After exhausting the vocabularies of Webster and Johnson we lapsed into the "silence that is more eloquent than words."

Many stories have been told in fun of the effects of the bagpipe and of the shrillness of its notes. Some of us have never appreciated this music. But now some of us will never forget. As we stepped from the train at Edinburgh and the Scotch pipers in their picturesque kilts began playing the national instrument, we realized as never before how much the bagpipes say to a Scot. We thought, "This *must* be music,—for I am cursed if each note of it doesn't run thru me!" There is now a new meaning to the pipes of Scotland as well as to the literature, and every note says "Welcome."

The Scot may be thrifty in some respects, but he is a spendthrift in hospitality and cordiality.

AND then the week in Edinburgh! Most Conventions have had a dominating note and the one here was "friendship," friendship in a bigger and broader way than we had ever talked of before.

On Saturday evening there was a reception in Usher Hall when we began to "eat, drink and be merry."

Early Sunday morning there was a service at St. Giles, the historic cathedral, a real Rotary service and a real Rotary message from the Very Reverend A. Wallace Williamson to hundreds of Rotarians.

For an opening service to a Convention which was to mean so much in the lives of nations nothing could have been more fitting than the gathering at this historic spot.

The rest of the day was spent in making new friends and in renewing old acquaintanceship.

On Monday the Convention proper opened, and there was no one in that vast Usher Hall, crowded to the doors, who did not catch the enthusiasm as the men and women representing the Nations of Rotary marched down the aisles to take their places on the platform. There were few dry eyes among that multitude of people as the Pageant of Nations finally assembled on the platform and the entire Convention broke into singing, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord."

There was something marvelously appealing in it all, and those who perhaps had not felt the International possibilities before, could not escape feeling them at that moment. The idea of what Rotary could do and well may do in the future was driven home.

Then followed the opening addresses of the Convention, the welcome addresses by the City Officials, by the Rotary Club of Edinburgh and the responses by Past President Adams and President Snedecor. All emphasized the idea of friendship and of service. In what more fitting place could such a Convention be held than in the city dear to one of the Scots writers who said:

"So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others, I would almost say we are indispensable, and no man is useless while he has a friend."

The regular business of the Convention was taken up in the afternoon and the wheels of the machinery were in full motion. On we went, one thing after another, carried constantly to the high peaks and only allowed to come down into the valleys long enough to transact routine business.

On Thursday, the closing day of the Convention, there was held in the afternoon such a procession as Edinburgh or any other city of the Old World had never seen. Thou-

sands of Rotarians and ladies paraded the streets of that old historic capital telling the world of the purpose of a great organization.

Here the customs of the old countries linked themselves with the customs of the new. Here was the dignity, the conservatism, the repose of the Old World; the spontaneity, enthusiasm, the inspiration of the New.

As the Provost Mayor and his Councillors appeared in their robes of office one felt the solemnity of the occasion. When the boy scouts in their kilts followed, bearing the flags of twenty-five Nations, and each flag properly escorted, one felt the thrill of possibility. As the various floats, symbolic and emblematic, passed, there were "thoughts too deep for words."

Truly it was a great event, and the thousands of Edinburgh citizens gathered along the line of march, cheering and greeting heartily the Rotarians, was adequate testimony to the appreciation of the visit of the delegates to their city. The whole town had turned out almost *en masse* to say with the local Rotarians that the British Isles were behind this great movement.

AM sure that those who were at the closing session of the Convention will never forget it, and as that large crowd of Rotarian men and women stood and with clasped hands sang, "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot"—many of them with tears streaming down their faces—we all realized that Rotary had fulfilled this mission. We had kept the faith and could answer to those who sent us out, that we had done what we were commissioned to do. In the same way the Rotarians on the other side had kept the faith, had done what they promised to do. And all of us were bigger and better because of the close, intimate contact of the week.

One prominent person of the Convention said after it was all over:

"If we never see you again our lives are finer and better, we are bigger men and women because you came."

We, in turn, say that we are bigger and better because we went, not in the sense of conquerors, but as emissaries of friendship. We went, we saw, and we *were* conquered.

ND after Edinburgh came London—historic London with its Tower and Bridge, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Piccadilly, Leicester Square, and all the other places made famous in song and story; things familiar and well known. But we found some things we had always been told didn't exist—we must have had the "Open Sesame" to the innermost heart of the Londoner. We were feted and dined during our week's sojourn—"born but to banquet." We found the spendthrift spirit of the Scot and the subtle humor of the English, the humor so characteristic of Goldsmith and Dickens—not the "slapstick" variety, but the kind that taxes the wit and ingenuity. On Sunday the Rotarians in London placed on the Cenotaph in Whitehall—a spot sacred to all Britishers—a memorial wreath, and placed one also on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey and attended service there immediately after.

At the Vintners club, "rich with the spoils of time," the luncheon given by Rotarian Sloan carried us back to "ye goode olde days" when men were brave and knights were bold. The ghosts of the past seemed to hover around us as we sat in that old building dating back into the Fourteenth century. We were told by a tablet on the wall that Sir Henry Picard, Lord Mayor of London, in 1356, and Master of this Company in the year 1363, entertained the five kings of England, Scotland, France, Denmark and Cyprus in the place where we were sitting.

"Time's the King of men,
He's both their parent, and he is their grave,
And gives them what he will, not what they crave."

At the close of the luncheon we stood and drank to

the health of our comrades—drank from the old loving cups of 1518, 1646 and 1650, following the custom of the banquet hall explained to us by the toastmaster.

"The passing 'round of the Loving Cup is an interesting feature in the feasts at the Vintners and other Ancient Halls in the City of London. Immediately after the dinner and grace, the Master and Wardens drink to their visitors a 'Hearty Welcome.' The Cup is then passed 'round the table and each guest, after he has drunk, applies his napkin to the mouth of the Cup before he passes it to his neighbor."

We could not help feeling the solemnity of the occasion and the seriousness of it as we realized that in that symbolic way, in the customs of the old land, which we of the new have forgotten or have never known, we were pledging in wine the everlasting friendship of those with whom we were drinking.

We were gathered together from all nations—is it not entirely possible that from that pledge of fealty and friendship may come the realization of what men have called idle dreams?

On Wednesday night nearly a thousand of us sat down to the banquet given by the London Club. Never before had such a gathering taken place in England. It was a festival occasion, but the undertone was serious. On all sides was heard the joking and laughter and the repartee of real Rotarians, but underneath one could feel the current of serious thought which had been running thru the entire convention.

We sang *Little Prairie Flower* and *Old MacDonald Had a Farm*, and when we joined in *I Don't Want to Go Home* there was a new meaning in it. Rotarians did not want to separate from the new friendships, to sever those most cordial relations nor lose the vision which had been theirs.

The greetings from Sir Arthur Balfour and the words of Lady Astor made us thoughtful. The message of Bert Adams brought home to us with tremendous force the realization of what this banquet meant. "Without a vision the people perish"—and we had seen the vision.

FROM London we went to Paris to help the new club of Rotary. Three of that small club had gone as delegates to Edinburgh and had invited us to come and be their guests in Paris. The club was small, the spirit was large. Eleven men of the Paris Rotary club entertained us in a way we can never forget. We were received with true French hospitality. Perhaps we didn't speak their linguistic language, but we understood the language of their hearts.

What can we say of July Fourth—that memorable July Fourth of 1921? Words cannot express it. July Fourth in the annals of American history is an eventful day, but those of us who were privileged to go to the Paris celebration of the Rotary Convention of 1921 will always carry with them a deeper meaning of that day.

During our trip abroad the monument to George Washington was unveiled in London—the monument to George Washington, patriot and man, unveiled on the English soil from which we separated, unveiled as it should be to a man and a patriot, unveiled in recognition of his sterling qualities and honesty, unveiled that we might have a deeper realization of the Mother Country. It emphasized the words of Tennyson:

"What wonder if in noble heat
Those men thine arms withheld
Retaught the lesson thou hadst taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought
Who sprang from English blood!"

Then on July Fourth, 1921, British, French and Americans stood together as brothers in the fields where

our men had fought together for the rights of the lands we love. In the hearts of those men and women strife, controversy, political bickering were forgotten things.

IN the early morning of that day we went out thru the country that a short time before had been laid waste by those who held that "might made right." We rode thru a restored country. Where, three years before, had been devastation and distress, there was now building and thriving, a tribute to the optimistic, indomitable spirit of the French, a tribute to their strength and virility.

Where we had expected to find devastation and ruin, shell holes and desolate fields, we found the soil well tilled and the grain fields ready for the harvest. Another meaning of service had been intensified.

We passed thru Vaux to Chateau Thierry and saw the desolation wrought by war and some of us realized then what Sherman meant as we have never realized before. The trip from Chateau Thierry to Belleau made us think and swallow fast. We remembered how our boys, three years before, had gone over the same road singing *There's a Long, Long Trail A-winding* and as we looked unto that beautiful hill of Belleau Wood, made deeply sacred by the rows and rows of white crosses, we knew that many had gone the long, long trail to the land of their dreams. As we walked over the battlefield of Belleau Wood and looked at those expressive white crosses and stars and stopped to pluck the flowers growing there, "the poppies that grow in Flanders field," we could not help but feel the spirit of the *Flower in the Crannied Wall* and the last lines especially came to us:

"I hold you here, . . . in my hand
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

As we wandered, wandered without purpose, thru that cemetery, hats instinctively came off—a silent tribute to the men who were living there. Their spirit was with us that day, urging us on to international friendship. Tears were streaming down the faces of men and women and they were not ashamed. The tribute of M. Gorce to our soldiers will not soon be forgotten:

"You come today to the most moving moment of your long journey. You are on the sacred soil where, close to the battlefields where they fell, the children of America sleep their last sleep.

"In halting at this spot, to pay our homage to these crosses, the same vivid impression bows down our hearts and exalts our souls, the consciousness of the silent splendor that hallows these tombs.

"Other voices more authoritative and more eloquent will tell you of the bravery, the spirit of sacrifice of these who are no more; mine tries only to tell you of all the respect, all the affection, all the veneration that we have for their memory.

"The mothers of America have asked that the remains of their children may be sent back to the country that gave them birth. We defer to this desire, but we regret none the less that we may thus no longer whisper a prayer over their graves or drop on them a flower.

"No country practices to such an extent as France the cult of remembrance. We cannot think that nothing remains of those who sacrificed themselves for us. They are no longer in the flesh, but by our decimated hearths they live yet, they are ever present to our eyes. They live at our side.

"They belong to the army, numberless and glorious, of those who, during the ages, have given their lives for the ideals of Justice and Liberty. When we think of them, we understand better the meaning of the cele-

brated words: 'Humanity is composed more of the dead than of the living.'

"On this spot, before these tombs, comes to my mind also the memory of two soldiers of the French Army. They were brothers.

"The first, Sergeant in the 149th Infantry, fell gloriously on August 22nd, 1914, at Charleroi. He rests in a little Belgian cemetery. He was twenty-four years old.

"The second, his younger brother, fell May 1st, 1917, at Craonne, and those who loved him have searched the ravaged battle fields in vain for his undiscoverable tomb. He was twenty-two years old.

"These two brothers were my sons.

"Ladies and gentlemen, when you recross the seas, when you are once again in America, say to the mothers of the soldiers who lie here, that in the midst of these glorious tombs a French father, sorely tried by the war, told you how in our country in France, we exalt in the same worship, in the same affection, the glorious memory of their children and of our own."

THE next day we went to the grave of the Unknown Soldier and reverently placed our memorial there, a tribute to the brave French soldier, not unwept and unhonored, but unknown.

At noon representatives of three of the great Nations who had stood together in the grave combat, and who were now standing together as allies in friendship, gathered at the Hotel du Pavillon for a Rotary luncheon, a typical Rotary meeting. The New York club presented to the Paris club a beautiful silk American flag, and it was received in the same spirit in which it was given. There was the red, the white and the blue of America, but also the red, the white and the blue of Great Britain and of France. Three Nations claiming the three colors—the red of courage, of devotion to country, the red of service even to the supreme sacrifice; the white of purity—the purity of motive, the purity which keeps nations right; and the blue of loyalty—friendship, the greatest thing in the world—those Nations were united under these colors, arranged differently, but meaning the same.

We were deeply moved as the members of the French club, disciples of service, were presented to us, both as a club and as individuals. Here were men who had fought for us, men who had been willing to sacrifice their all, and men who now wore the *croix de guerre*, men who were now united with us in a new cause, the cause of spreading friendship thruout the world.

MANY of us had gone to Europe with ideas, strange, ill-formed ideas—they were changed, crystallized into ideals. We had come feeling that we knew something of service—we were going back having learned new lessons of service. We had a new vision of the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

And again men were not ashamed of the tears:

"Did he break into tears?
"In great measure,
"A kind overflow of kindness.
"There are no faces truer than
"Those that are so washed."

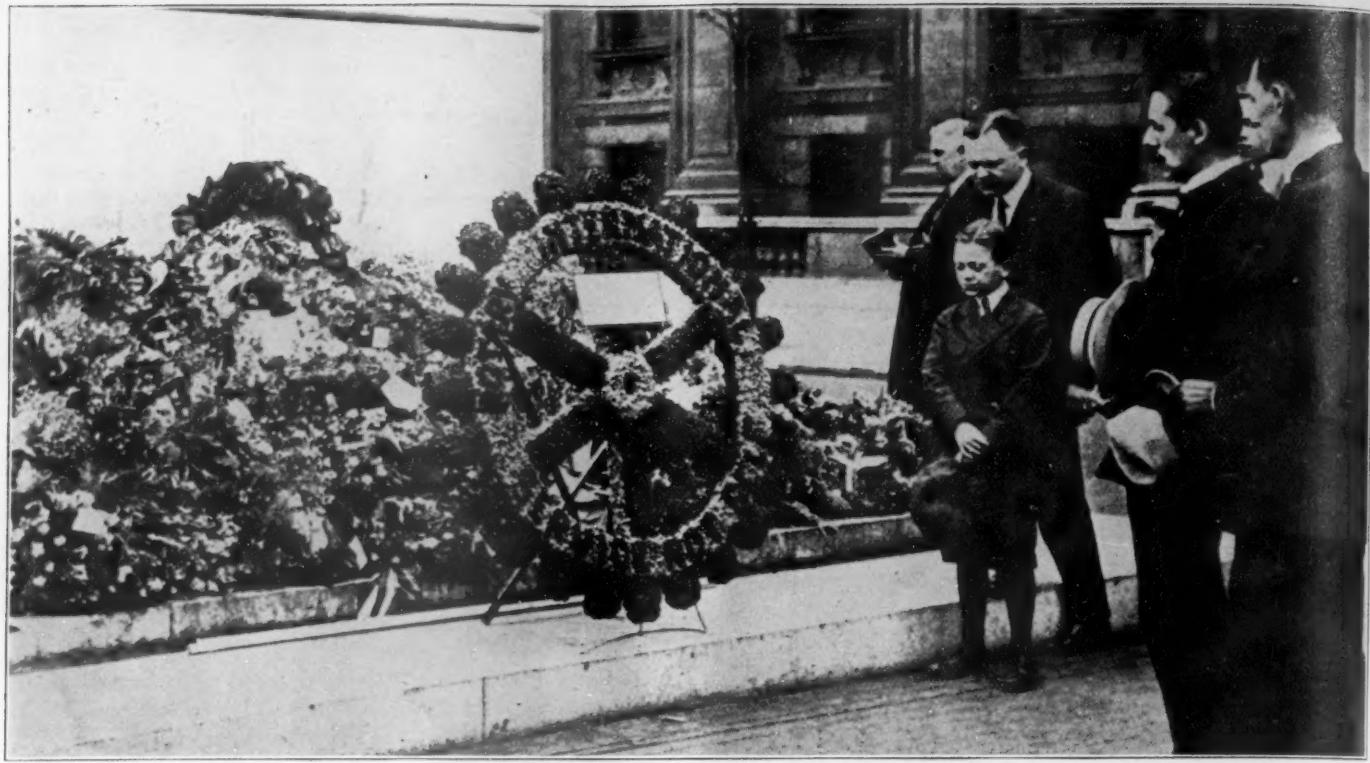
A deeper interpretation had come for the motto "Service above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

Wednesday night came all too soon, the night when we were to say "Au revoir"—but not "Goodbye."

In typical French surroundings in the beautiful Banquet Hall decorated with the national flags of the British, the French, and the Americans, about five hundred Rotarians and their ladies sat down to the concluding banquet of the Convention.

It was an event which will never be forgotten by anyone who was there. The long anticipated Convention had

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Rotarians in London After the Convention Place Wreath on Grave of Unknown Warrior at Foot of Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Some More Impressions

By C. P. Reynolds

Credit is due to Rotarian Louis Hicks, Atlanta, Ga., Chairman of the Committee on Official Publication, and to Rotarian Ed. L. Stock, Washington, D. C., Governor of the Fifth District, for a considerable part of the information contained in these "Impressions"



On Wednesday morning, June 1st, the Cunard piers in New York were crowded with Rotarians from New York City, Brooklyn and other places who were there to give a great and inspiring "send-off" to the delegations from North America which were sailing at noon on the Steamships *Cameronia* and *Caronia*. Two bands provided music during the morning and each passenger was presented with an American flag thru the courtesy of the New York Rotarians.

The good ship "Cameronia," under command of Captain J. Blaikie, cast off at a few moments past the noon hour, with more than 600 Rotarians and members of their families on board. The "Caronia," in command of Captain Ernest G. Diggle, with approximately 500 Rotarians and members of their families on board, had cast off a few moments before the "Cameronia."

The weather was perfect, there was a smooth sea, and everything augered well for the voyage of the two boats. The "Cameronia" had just been completed in England a few weeks before so that this was the maiden Eastbound voyage of the ship. Practically every state in the United States as well as the provinces of Canada, were represented on the ships' rosters.

All of the second-cabin space on both boats had been converted into first-class rating and the Ro-

tarians had complete possession of both boats from the time they cast off in New York until they landed in Europe. Arrangements for the various events on board the two boats had been made beforehand, so that no time would be lost on the trip through the lack of advance preparation.

President Snedecor officiated as general chairman for all events on the "Cameronia" with Secretary-General Perry as vice-chairman. Ralph Cummings, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, had been appointed chairman of the committee on Athletics with Bert Scribner, Pueblo, Colorado, vice-chairman. The committee on Social Functions was headed by Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, and Nelson Pike, Portland, Oregon, vice-chairman. Louis Hicks, Atlanta, Georgia, was appointed editor of the Daily Bulletin and Everett Hill, Shawnee, Oklahoma, vice-chairman.

Plans had likewise been perfected for the "Caronia." Arch Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio, had been appointed general chairman and Rufus Chapin, Chicago, vice-chairman. Roger Motten, Chicago, acted as secretary of the General Committee. Other "officers" were: "Committee on Athletic Events, Lutcher Stark, Orange, Texas, chairman. Committee on Social Functions, H. J. Brunnier, San Francisco, chairman; John Turner, Tampa, Florida, vice-chairman. The Daily Bulletin, Harry Stanton, Toronto, editor; Ed. Stock, Washington, D. C., assistant editor. Other committees were appointed on board and song leaders and chairmen of religious services chosen.

The "Log" of the "Cameronia."

ON the "Cameronia"—just completed—all of the equipment was practically new. Some conception of the size of the equipment may be gained from the fact that 20,000 new linen napkins were used during the trip. All of the chairmen on the "Cameronia" served with distinction except Nelson Pike and Everett Hill, who came down with a touch of ptomaine poisoning early in the voyage and Lou Hicks, who discovered that there was not enough type in the ship's printing office to print both the daily bulletin and the menu cards. The menu cards being considered of far greater importance, the bulletin was cut down to three pages of "boiler plate matter" which had been printed in Glasgow three months before, and one page of ship news containing an average of one-half column of Rotary notes.

The wonderful success of the social events on the "Cameronia" is due to the resourcefulness and untiring energy of Rotarian Guy Gundaker and his good wife "Lady Ann." The program of social events included afternoon bridge parties for the ladies, dances, song services, a concert for the benefit of the Seamen's fund, another concert for the kiddies, a fancy costume ball, which started out as a small unpretentious affair but which developed into a regular Mardi Gras carnival. Each afternoon song services were held immediately after dinner in the music hall.

The Quartet of the Rotary Club of Wichita, Kansas, was constantly on hand for every event and was always ready with a high-class program of music. This excellent quartet, which had appeared at past Rotary conventions, and which has made a name for itself in Rotary, was composed of Rotarians H. U. Darling, Cliff V. Hunt, Harry W. Stanley and Merle K. Bennett.

The quartet not only sang at the various concerts but put on a full-fledged black-faced minstrel show at the concert which was given for the benefit of the Seamen's fund. The quartet composed several songs during the trip and their masterpiece "I Ain't Got Sea-sick Yet" was voted by the passengers to be a tremendous hit. They entertained the steerage passengers, sang at the church services on Sunday morning and, like little Johnny Tucker, sang for their supper every evening.

ON Thursday afternoon, June 2, a formal field day was held on the upper deck and prizes were awarded to the winners of the main events. The potato race, the necktie race, the "cock fight" and "Put the Eye in the Blind Pig" furnished the greatest amusement for the onlookers. The success of the field day and other athletic events was due to the efforts of Chairman Ralph Cummings and Vice-Chairman Bert Scribner and Rotarian Wm. G. M. Howse and Mrs. "Bill" Bailey and other volunteer athletes.

Each morning at ten o'clock a meeting of all Rotary club presidents and past presidents was held in the forward smoking saloon. These meetings were presided over by Rotarian William Stephens of Los Angeles. Each morning one of the International officers or committee chairmen was called upon to speak on some given subject. Albert S. Adams spoke on "Dual Membership;" Ralph Cummings on "Rotary Educational Work;" Crawford McCullough on "Attendance;" Kendall Weisiger on "Classifications;" while Secretary-General Perry spoke often but briefly on various Rotary subjects. Lou Hicks gave some interesting facts in connection with the publication of "The Rotarian," the official magazine of International Rotary, at one of these meetings. Meetings of Rotary secretaries also were held with Frank Weedon of Syracuse in the chair.

On Sunday, June 5, divine services were held in both the main saloons, the services being conducted by

the Rev. William A. Brown of Portsmouth, Va., and the Rev. H. M. Edmonds of Birmingham, Ala., assisted by several other ministers. The Wichita quartet as usual was on hand with an excellent program of music. Collections were taken up at both services for the widows and orphans of the Seamen's Union. The Sunday evening programs were devoted to a sacred concert.

MEMBERS of the International Board met in session every afternoon and on Friday night, June 10, as the ship was nearing the shores of Ireland, a big typical Rotary meeting was held in the main dining-room saloon. The International officers were the principal speakers and this enthusiastic Rotary meeting, held under such auspicious circumstances, was a fitting climax to an exceedingly eventful and enjoyable ocean voyage.

It was found that a large number of Rotarians on board the "Cameronia" were members of the Masonic fraternity, who had in mind visiting Masonic Lodges in Scotland. Therefore for examination and instruction, sessions were conducted under the able leadership of Rotarian Henry W. Robertson, 33d degree, of New Orleans, and Alexander B. Stuart, 33d degree, of Tampa, Florida. These meetings were addressed by the officers of the "Cameronia," who were members of Scottish lodges and who instructed those who attended the meetings, on Scotch Masonic customs. A beautiful souvenir roster of the members of the Masonic fraternity who were on board the ship was printed and distributed upon arrival at Edinburgh.

On Friday morning, June 10, the "Cameronia" dropped anchor just off shore of the beautiful little village of Moville, Ireland. During the morning the reception committee of the Glasgow Rotary Club came aboard to bid the voyagers welcome. The committee was headed by Bill Logie, vice-president of the Glasgow club. The members of the Glasgow committee had traveled two days and two nights in order to meet the ship and they brought with them not only the invitation to the banquet to be given in Glasgow June 16, but hotel assignments for the Convention week in Edinburgh. They were accompanied by British authorities who examined the passports and issued landing cards so that when the ship docked at Glasgow the next morning all formalities and government requirements had been complied with and the Rotarians were ready to go ashore.

EARLY Saturday morning the ship docked at Yorkhill Quay and while the Rotarians were still at breakfast they were greeted by some 200 Glasgow Rotarians and their ladies, accompanied by a Highland band of pipers, and a boys' brass band of sixty pieces from the Queen Victoria School who gave the voyagers a real thrill with "Marching Thru Georgia," "Swanee River" and other American airs.

"Three cheers for Glasgow" were given lustily from the ship and was reciprocated by the Glasgow members who surprised the arriving delegates with the "Prairie Flower" song. Just at the foot of the gangway the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Union Jack" were intertwined and under this significant symbol the Glasgow President, Rotarian Simpson, formally greeted and welcomed International President Snedecor and the other International officers and Rotarians. As each Rotarian went down the gangway and under the intertwined flags he or she was handed a bouquet of Scotch heather and primroses and a box of bonbons by the Glasgow ladies.

Boy Scouts helped with the luggage and in an incredibly short space of time the Rotary voyagers had been loaded into big motor busses and driven to the railway station, where two special trains carried the delegates to Edinburgh in about an hour's time.

The "Log" of the "Caronia."

BOOTH boats kept in frequent touch with each other from the time they left the piers in New York until they reached the British Isles. Greetings were exchanged, various arrangements perfected and bulletins announced by wireless between the two boats. Many radio messages of greetings were also received from British and Irish Rotary clubs—all of them carrying a hearty welcome to the shores of Britain.

Credential committees were appointed for both boats and authority given them to examine and certify to the credentials of all delegates thus saving considerable time in viséing the credentials of delegates at Edinburgh.

All of the chairmen and vice-chairmen on the "Caronia" acquitted themselves in great style. None so far as is known was indisposed to the extent of interfering with their arduous and important duties, and the ship's printing office was in better condition than the "Cameronia's" print shop, for there was enough type to set both the menu and the Daily Bulletin.

One dining-room was given over to the Rotary passengers for regular meals and dances, vaudeville performances, and concerts. The aft dining-room became the assembly room for the Rotary meetings which were held at 2:30. A different Rotarian was chosen each day to preside over these Rotary sessions. Each morning at 11 o'clock, when "broth was passed," the young people held what they termed their "soup dance"—and from 4 until 5 in the afternoon of each day was given over by the young people to the "Tea Dansant."

The ship's orchestra provided the music for these daily dances as well as for the other events on board. The first day out, a rule was adopted that, beginning with the first dinner, each man should sit with someone not a member of his own family or from his own particular club, so that by the time Liverpool was reached everyone would be acquainted with everyone else. Then on the first evening a "Men Only" meeting was held for the one purpose of making every Rotarian acquainted with his shipmates.

THE first Rotary club meeting was inaugurated on the second afternoon and the ladies urged to attend. Arch Klumph acted as chairman, and H. J. Brunnier of San Francisco, Rufus Chapin of Chicago, Lutcher Stark of Orange (Texas), John Turner of Tampa and Roger Motten of Chicago and other Rotarians assisted, acting as a committee not only for this session, but also for all of the other Rotary meetings with a view to making them so far as possible typical Rotary meetings for the discussion of Rotary questions as well as for the entertainment of the Rotarians and their ladies.

A Bridge Whist club was also organized, beginning at first with five tables, but ending in a grand final tournament of fifty or more tables with fine prizes for those fortunate enough to be winners.

Every evening was filled with enjoyable events and the time passed rapidly. Two evenings were devoted to the "movies," the voyagers having an opportunity to see the films of the Boys Week recently inaugurated in Chicago by the Chicago Rotary club. Col. E. A. Havers also presented his famous travelog, "Is the Pen Mightier Than the Sword?" a story of history and romance from the stone age down to the present time.

On Saturday evening, June 4, the "Caronians" gave a wonderful costume ball. The program was opened with a concert by the ship's orchestra—Mr. Harold Woodland, Cardiff, Wales, conducting. Several fine musical numbers were artistically given by Mrs. A. A. Taylor of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Ralph Denio of Sheridan, Wyo., and Mr. A. T. Turner, of Springfield, Mass.,

and Norman Black of Fargo, N. Dak. Many of the costumes for the ball were beautiful—all of them decidedly unique, for the ingenuity of the passengers had been allowed free rein in requisitioning these costumes—curtains from cabin windows and berths, bed covers, pillows, rugs, and various other articles of the ship's furnishings and paraphernalia. Miss Helen Russell of Denver, Colorado, was awarded the first ladies prize for a gypsy costume of scarfs and beads, and a fancy dress costume made entirely of newspapers won second honors. The dancing lasted until the wee small hours of the morning.

DIVINE services were held on Sunday morning, June 5th, Rev. Miles H. Krumbine of Dayton, Rev. Walter McPherson of Joliet, Ill., and Rev. T. Lane Miller of Johnstown, Pa., officiating. Three song leaders, the boat's orchestra, and a choir assisted with the music and Rotarians and their ladies of all religions and sects sang over the old familiar hymns found in the English hymn books.

The evening was devoted to community singing when everyone on the boat congregated on the main deck and sang the good old fashioned songs led by Otto C. Braese of Oak Park, Ill., and Al Severinghaus of Evansville, Ind.

A concert was given on Monday evening, June 6th, for the benefit of the Seamen's Fund. The principals were all volunteers from among the Rotarians and their ladies, assisted by the ship's orchestra. At this concert, Arch Klumph, made an appeal for funds resulting in a collection of some \$600. The ship's cook—also an artist—had drawn a cartoon portraying the "Caronia" as an old-fashioned "side-wheeler" with Rotary wheels. This poster was auctioned at the concert to Adolph Grant, New Rochelle, N. Y., for \$60.00 and the proceeds donated to the fund. Rotarian Grant afterward had copies made of the poster sending one to each Rotarian as a souvenir of one of the happy evenings spent on board.

During the voyage a number of excellent addresses were delivered by Rotarians. George Harris, Washington, D. C., the official photographer of the U. S. Government at the peace conference, entertained the voyagers with a talk on "Famous People I Have Photographed." Other speakers were Richard Aspinall, Buchannon, W. Va., who spoke on "Rotarians of Antiquity," C. J. Atkinson, New York City, "The Un-Rotarianess of Some Rotarians;" John Dykeman, St. Johns, N. B., "International Relations;" Harry Harbour, San Francisco, "Receiving A New Member;" Sam Buxton, Newport News, Va., "The Whichness of the What." Rufus Chapin, the official "humorist" of the Chicago Club measured up to his reputation by delivering an impromptu parody on Rotarian Buxton's address which he entitled, "The Whichness of the Which," Mrs. "Bob" McDowell, Louisville, Ky., who took an active part in the recent election in the United States by making political speeches throughout her State, made an address on Rotary and various timely topics. Vaudeville performances were held, the singers, dancers, monologists, and "acrobats" all "volunteers" from among the Rotary passengers.

THE "Caronia" had the distinction of having on board four of the "oldest" Rotarians—"oldest" from length of time of membership in Rotary. They were Will R. Neff, Charles Newton, Rufus Chapin and Barney Arntzen, all members of the Chicago club, their membership dating practically from the forming of the Chicago Rotary Club—Club No. 1.

In addition to the Rotary meetings every day there were three unusually interesting and valuable sessions of Rotary Club presidents (past and present). There

were many helpful and interesting discussions and speeches on Rotary classification and membership problems, attendance, promoting acquaintance, Rotary education, and other questions. The district governors (past, present, and incoming) likewise met frequently and discussed matters of importance to the incoming district officials.

The days and nights passed rapidly as the happy voyage drew to a close. On the last night the men celebrated with a "Monte Carlo" party while the ladies lounged in the saloons or prepared for the arrival at Liverpool the next morning.

As the vessel docked in the Mersey River about 7 o'clock Friday morning, June 11, it was boarded by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the Lady Mayoress and their daughter. The Lord Mayor was attired in the golden chains of his office and came to present the key to the city of Liverpool to the voyagers. In company with the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress was the American Consul, Forrest Lee Washington and his staff. The Lord Mayor formally welcomed the visitors to Liverpool acting both in his official capacity and also as an honorary member of the Liverpool Rotary Club. During the customs inspection, which took very little time owing to the previous arrangements that had been made to facilitate the work, the Rotarians were entertained by the Seamen's Orphan Band of small boys.

THE Lord Mayor in an excellent address of welcome spoke of the value of the Rotary idea in promoting international friendship and accord, both in business and socially. Arch Klumph, past International President, referred to present conditions and that "the hope of civilization is in the union of the English-speaking peoples," in responding to the Lord Mayor. An impressive scene followed as hundreds of Rotarians and their ladies sang "God Save the King," followed by three cheers for King George V, patron of the International Convention—and this was immediately responded to by the Lord Mayor who called for three cheers for President Harding of the United States and who led in the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

As the train pulled out of the Liverpool station for Edinburgh, the Rotarians were given a rousing "send-off" by the members of the Liverpool club and Liverpool citizens, while the assembled Boy Scouts and policemen stood at rigid attention.

Rotarians Arrive at Edinburgh

BOTH parties of voyagers—those from the "Caronia" who arrived in Edinburgh on Friday evening and those from the "Cameronia," who arrived on Saturday—were met at the Caledonian station and given a typical Scottish welcome by members of the Edinburgh Club and local citizens. The railway station had been gayly decorated for the occasion in a scheme which intermingled the "Union Jack," the "Stars and Stripes" and the Scottish standard.

As each special train arrived, the delegates were greeted by Rotarian T. D. Hunter, president of the Edinburgh Club and Rotarian Alexander Wilkie, president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs, as well as the convention executive committee and members of the Edinburgh Club. Citizens congregated around the station, watched with the utmost curiosity the arrival of the delegations of Rotarians.

The formality of introductions was entirely forgotten as the reception and greetings became general—the hearty handshaking resembling the reunion of two old families at an old fashioned reunion. The Rotary badge was all the introduction that was necessary and the Edinburgh police band and bands of bag pipers playing

stirring Scottish airs added to the informality and warmth and genuine cordiality of the welcome.

Practically all of the delegates from the United States and Canada wore their local club buttons on their coat lapels or carried the name of their club on their hat bands in bold letters or wore some other distinguishing mark—a useful aid in making acquaintance and lending itself readily to the spontaneous good fellowship of the occasion.

Throughout the business section of the city, the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Union Jack" and the Scottish standard as well as the flags of other countries in which Rotary is represented, were very much in evidence among the many decorations. The Princes Street shops had been attractively decorated and the shop windows carried messages of welcome to the Rotary visitors.

General Arrangements and Work of Registration Excellently Planned

THE work of registration was carried on expeditiously at Usher Hall by the special committee of Edinburgh Rotarians under the convenership of Rotarian Thomas W. Nelson. As each delegate registered he received the official convention badge of Scotch plaid with the Rotary emblem printed in gold, the upper part of the badge devoted to the name plate on which was printed the name and address and classification.

As each one registered, he was presented with an envelope containing the Convention program and tickets for the various events, together with the book of Convention Information, giving valuable information in regard to the convention as well as numerous pictures and a list of historic places in and around Edinburgh. It also contained an illustrated roster of the members of the Edinburgh club. Each registrant also received an excellent souvenir copy of the Edinburgh "Rotary Bulletin" which contained a wealth of interesting material on historic Edinburgh. This practical little booklet was published by Pillans and Wilson and covered from every angle, the field of legend and fact associated with the Scottish capital. He also received a copy of the June issue of "The Rotary Wheel."

The Convention Headquarters at Usher Hall had been fitted up so as to make the business of the Convention just as efficient as possible. A postoffice and exchange bureau had been provided as well as cablegram offices, business rooms with typists, first-aid hospitals and an "Information Booth." Telephone facilities had been increased at Usher Hall in order to take care of the greatly increased business during Convention week.

The Edinburgh Club had also provided banking facilities at the Convention Headquarters. Two members of the Corn Exchange department of the Royal Bank of Scotland were in daily attendance during the usual banking hours and gave valuable service to the delegates from various countries, in the buying and selling of foreign exchange. This plan, typical of the thorough way in which Edinburgh had planned for the Convention, proved extremely valuable as a time saver to the delegates.

PROVISIONS had been made to issue, during Convention Week, an "Official Daily Bulletin" giving information in regard to the Convention program, various luncheons and dinners and other meetings as well as announcements concerning all special events.

In addition to the official convention committees such as the Committee on Registration, Credentials, Resolutions, etc., every member of the Edinburgh club had been placed on one or more of the other special convention committees. Every committee had its

important part to play in the success of the convention and to name the members of the various committees upon whom rested the responsibility for the success of the convention, would be to single out every member of the Edinburgh Rotary club for special mention.

One of the pleasing side features of the convention, and which was decidedly typical of the thoughtfulness of members of the various Rotary Clubs in cooperating with the Edinburgh Club, was the generous presentation of a two-volume set of "Green's History of the English People," by Rotarian L. G. Sloan of the London Rotary Club, to every delegate who registered at the convention. The two volumes of the history were attractively bound in light blue and gold and enclosed in a pocket case bearing the Rotary Club badge. The frequent remark that "a knowledge of British history would be the means of fostering a better understanding between the peoples of America and Great Britain" furnished Rotarian Sloan with the idea and the inspiration to make this handsome gift to the delegates.

DURING Saturday and Sunday—after matters of registration had been attended to—there were many short sight-seeing trips arranged by the visiting Rotarians. The Castle and the Princes Street Gardens naturally attracted the greatest attention from the visitors. The arrangements for all of the short, as well as the more extended sight-seeing trips, were excellently handled by the special committee under the convener-ship of Rotarian W. H. Sleigh, who made all arrangements for the transport of the visitors and a large fleet of cars, char-a-bancs, and busses were always on hand at their beck and call. In addition to the Castle and Princes Street gardens other historical parts of Edinburgh were visited by hundreds of delegates on Saturday and Sunday. One of the visits which proved extremely interesting was the wonderful trip over the Forth Bridge.

The other excellent entertainment provided by the Edinburgh Club and other British Clubs during Convention Week as well as the post-convention trips to London and Paris and the battlefields is completely covered in the book of official "Proceedings" of the Convention.

A Spectacular Finish

As it began, so the Rotary International Convention in Edinburgh ended with a spectacular display. In reporting it the Edinburgh "Scotsman" said "yesterday afternoon (Thursday) a long and picturesque procession started from the Waverly Market and made its way through Princess Street and Lothian Road to the Usher Hall. The pageant was symbolical of the world-wide ramifications of the Rotary movement. Quite appropriately America dominated the spectacle as the land where the Rotary movement had its origin and where its large membership is concentrated. The British empire was a close second with Canada leading the way in regard to numbers. Preceded by a detachment of mounted police and a bag-pipe band there was a stage coach on which was a large gold colored Rotary wheel six feet in height and on the dickey sat Uncle Sam in traditional costume.

"A group of Boy Scouts bearing flags representing all lands in which Rotary is established came next in order. Horse carriages containing prominent members of the convention then wheeled into line. Groups of Rotarians representative of the leading cities of the United States followed. The California delegation wore bright blue sashes. A great banner carried by ladies announced the delegation 'Worcester, Massachusetts.' Another noticeable group was composed of Rotarians from Niagara Falls. The most striking effect achieved

was a tableau of the Statue of Liberty, enlightening the world. On a lorry bearing a replica in miniature of the famous monument at New York harbor, a tall young lady dressed in white and bearing a torch stood with statuesque immobility high above the heads of the spectators. In her hands she bore a tablet on which in gold lettering was inscribed "July 4th, 1776," a memorable date in American history. Banners, hat bands, and sashes indicated the Rotary Clubs of St. John and Halifax, Edinburgh, Leicester, Southampton, Bournemouth, Nottingham, Leeds, Dublin, Belfast—with a bearer of sturdy black thorn in train—Stratford on Avon, London, Manchester and Perth. Britannia in shining breast plate and helmet was enthroned among her dominions. Canada, Australia and South Africa were represented by stalwart cow boys in khaki and scarlet bearing wheat sheaves and a realistic maori in a full glory of war paint represented New Zealand. Old English "beef eaters" in their picturesque scarlet costume led the horses which drew this float. The pipe band of the Comrades of the Great War followed, and the procession was concluded with a long line of motor cars gayly decorated with flags and streamers. At the Usher Hall the American delegates lined up on either side and made their British brothers enter the convention hall thru a gauntlet of cheers and shouts of approval."

Governments Honor Rotary

WHILE the Rotarians were in London, a signal honor was paid to Rotary by the reception of its International Officers by the King and Queen of England at Buckingham Palace. A delightful hour was spent with their majesties, answering their questions and telling them many things about Rotary. The same day Hampton Court and Windsor Castle were thrown open to the inspection of all Rotarians and their ladies, and an immense and delightful garden party was given to the visitors at Hampton Court.

Again, when the Rotarians reached Paris, the French Government extended an invitation to the International Officers to be received by President Millerand. At this reception, President Crawford C. McCullough read to the President of the French Republic an address, in French, explanatory of Rotary.

The French Government also sponsored a special dinner tendered to about one hundred and fifty British, Canadian, and American Rotarians, who were selected from as many different Rotary clubs as possible, to meet a similar number of French business and professional men. Unfortunately there was a delay in the mail service, and many who were invited to this event failed to receive their invitations in time. Here President McCullough made a masterly address on the subject of Rotary which was immediately translated into French for the benefit of those present who did not understand English.

Post Convention Trip to Glasgow

ON the day after the close of the convention at Edinburgh the Glasgow Rotary Club took charge of several hundred of the Rotarians and conducted them on a cruise on the Firth of Clyde, giving them an opportunity to view the scenery of the west coast of Scotland. Altogether a party of 600 spent the day on board the steamer "Duchess of Argyll" sailing down the Clyde and to the Kyles of Bute. Loch Long and the Holly Loch were also visited. Thruout the day the Rotary spirit was given full play. The Americans and Canadians joined in their popular songs and the vocalists among the Glasgow Rotarians contributed a number of

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Parents-in-Law

By J. R. BINGAMAN

In baseball parlance, this would be called "a warm one". All fathers-in-law are invited to read it. The author is a Rotarian of Reading, Pennsylvania.

 **I**HAVE read in the May issue of THE ROTARIAN a most interesting article under the title of, "Sons-in-Law," by Rotarian George S. Innis, which cannot go unchallenged.

I rise to the point of personal privilege. I am a son-in-law, and as such declare that the facts set forth by George S. Innis are misleading, and that the causes as illustrated by him are directly traceable to parents-in-law. I declare that sons-in-law are the salt of the earth, they are what the daughters long for, civilization relies on and mothers-in-law assist their daughters to catch.

The only one that is left out in the cold is the father-in-law, and only then if it happens to be his daughter that has deserted, and more especially if it is his only child.

If his son has become a son-in-law it is impossible to find a more chesty individual for the praise of that son.

The father-in-law has been his daughter's favorite since infancy and as she has grown to womanhood his love has become more and more selfish. When she decides to desert him for a real man of her own choosing (being ably assisted by her mother) his selfish love cannot permit her to leave his home. Far rather be it that the son-in-law move into his home, against the son-in-law's own wish, but with every assurance that he will be received like a son.

It is not the father-in-law's love for the new son, but his selfish, or misleading, love for his daughter who has been reared so tenderly, so carefully, that she has not been taught to assume any responsibilities of household management. Her education has been finished in the best of finishing schools, where she won renown for her golf, tennis and music, but where domestic science has not had room on her college course. Domestic science would have marred the poor girl's pleasures in college, interfered with her other accomplishments, and anyway, the father argued, she need never know anything about the art of housekeeping as his wealth would carry her thru.

IT is the father-in-law that struts around, beaming with importance because he believes that he has brought his daughter up in the best possible way,—I say daughter, not daughters, for the Lord forbid more than one child in the average wealthy home: one is admired, more not desired.

He has shown her all the beautiful things of life, kept daily routine away, and forbade her to learn to cook anything but fudge.

He believes that she has been faultlessly raised and when the time comes that he has a son-in-law forced upon him, because his daughter so wills, he does not even insist on a standard for that son-in-law. If his daughter wants him, she gets him. The dear girl can have anything she wants, and he is able to support a son-in-law if he must. (In the many cases, and I dare say the great majority of cases, that the daughters are reared properly, and not as outlined in this article,

the credit certainly cannot be claimed by the fathers-in-law, but to our mothers-in-law is the credit due.)

NOW what chance has a son-in-law got under such circumstances? None whatever. He is placed in a false position, far beyond his income, and made practically dependent on his parents-in-law.

When children, or I had better limit my claim to child, arrives, granny takes care of the rearing, for father-in-law argues that she knows how, strengthening his argument by referring to the fine daughter they have raised. What can a son-in-law say? He cannot deny it. She is his wife, and if he does deny that they know how to raise children, out he goes.

Domestic Relation Courts are full of cases where vain parents-in-law have caused trouble among young married couples, mostly because they "love" their daughter so much that they insist that when married she remain at her parents home.

IS this not all wrong? Parents should not permit their children to live under the same roof with them after marriage. No money should be lavished on the daughter after marriage that will permit her to live independent of her husband's income.

It creates extravagance on her part and indifference and discouragement for him. If money is to be spent for a daughter's happiness, there is only one way to do it to obtain the greatest result for the future happiness of that daughter—back the endeavors of her husband, your son-in-law, for in the end it is your daughter that gains in happiness, in admiration for hubby's cleverness, and in a greater love for her father for his assistance.

Dean Innis speaks of sons-in-law going motoring in cars owned by their wives, purchased by their parents-in-law. Luxuries such as these should not be given to children after marriage, as they cannot lead to anything else than strife and unhappiness.

IN the present day we look forward, not backward, and all that we boys can say—we sons-in-law of our fathers-in-law—is that "they were some boys in their day," but their days are over. We are here to take their place. It is upon our shoulders the problems rest. We have to bring up our children and to try and get back to the plural when it comes to children, not only for the future good of the country, but so our love need not be all tied up in one child, preventing her from seeking happiness without our selfish interference.

I can point to home after home where there is but one daughter now passing the age when she should be a mother, deprived of all friendships, because of her parents. When they are gone, it will be too late, and she will have to live her life out alone.

DON'T talk parents-in-law to us young Rotarians. We give them credit for being successful, but every one of them obtained his success when he was a son-in-law. Few if any were living under the shelter of parents-in-laws. So stop preaching; you have passed in review and the sons-in-law of today have inspected your ranks and found you all either bald or gray.



Education: a Factor in Attendance

By WALTER S. YOUNG

*Rotarian Young is Assistant Superintendent of Schools
at Worcester, Massachusetts*



THE educational forces of modern society are not confined to schools. It is a distinct feature of our time that everywhere the extension idea of education is gaining wider and surer acceptance. To the alert man every day is a school day. He unconsciously paraphrases a historic utterance and lives by the motto, "The world is my school."

It is one of the glories of Rotary that it is a pioneer in its field. There may be today other organizations with similar ideals and methods, but ours was the pathfinder. We first caught the idea of putting into definite shape those half-defined principles upon which we conduct our affairs and announced ourselves as willing to publish our belief in the worthwhileness of unselfish service.

No further evidence need be sought of our claim to distinction as pioneers. It would be impossible for me to enumerate the many ways in which Rotary has displayed its power of leadership. The sole object of my paper is to put before you the opportunity which lies at our door to grasp the new spirit of popular education, to make that spirit help toward the solution of the attendance problem, to add it to the already well stocked arsenal of weapons with which we hope to further the spirit of Rotary, thereby stimulating in one of the largest and most constructive ways that education which is in so peculiar a manner characteristic of American life.

I WILL venture the assertion that there is no present day club or society better fitted than Rotary to profit by a new educational spirit. Because of the character of our membership which brings together as many businesses and professions as there are represented in the community and prevents one interest or one group of allied interests from dominating our affairs, it would be almost impossible to find a subject which is without a challenge to Rotary. Rotary is a cross-section of society. Society answers to every honorable appeal.

May I suggest that the new spirit of education, that spirit which turns to account every experience whether commonplace or exceptional, should illustrate itself in our clubs in three ways; first regarding Rotary itself, second regarding the affairs of the world of business, and third with reference to the social order.

In regard to education about Rotary itself we are aware of its need, but not always certain as to the

methods to be followed. It is obvious that to illustrate a spirit of service or to practice a business philosophy we must be informed of the nature of that spirit and of that philosophy. Too often we have accepted new members and have allowed them to find out for themselves what Rotary stands for and how to express its principles in their own affairs.

Under date of March 18, 1921, the International Office sent out a detailed bulletin giving careful suggestions as to the methods best calculated to give this Rotary education.

The plan calls for an "All Rotary" program at a regular weekly meeting which shall serve to remind the older member and to inform the younger one of the origins, purposes and ideals of Rotary. Should the data contained in the communication of the international office be followed there would pass in review at this All-Rotary meeting statements of the present distribution of Rotary, its numerical strength, the four accomplishments set up as our goal, our code of ethics, membership requirements, rules of attendance, origins in time, place and name, names and functions of our international officers, and the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the International Association.

That it was thought necessary by the central office to call this subject to our attention indicates plainly enough that clubs have neglected this part of their work. It is a warning against innovations in the body of Rotary and a call for renewed emphasis upon its simple tenets.

I TURN now to my second point, that attendance may be secured thru education concerning itself with the great world of business. I am convinced that there are in every club many men who shun the platform, but who have nevertheless made valuable contributions, each to the advancement of his particular business.

There is too often no way of making this work known to the club. Visitations sometimes serve this purpose, but they can be conducted to only the larger plants, and not infrequently the smaller and less known firms pass unnoticed. I venture to suggest that some means be taken to give the opportunity to every man in the club to state for publication in the club bulletin an accomplishment, a new development, a business adventure which has turned out to be a triumph, and so to put before our own members a still higher appreciation

of the contribution which Rotary is making in the business world.

Not only would this serve to increase our knowledge of our community and its affairs, but it would bring into prominence many who thru inclination or lack of experience hesitate to appear as public speakers. The opportunities of leadership should not be too narrowly restricted. A Rotary Club is a democracy which assumes that every member is a sustaining unit whose life-work is a real service. To know of this service is a part of Rotary education.

Again, I am convinced that now and then speakers are engaged because they are available rather than because they can give a message in which the members are interested. Would it be possible, I wonder, to secure greater continuity of program without loss of interest or without making the meetings forced or strained?

There are every year a few questions of paramount importance in whose solution the well-being of every Rotarian is concerned. We cannot be experts on all subjects. We cannot be sure of the genuineness of all the courses of our information. We read our favorite editorial page and our weekly periodical, but even then we are not sure that all our data is reliable.

We want the truth. Let us have it from the Rotary forum from more than one man, from more than one side, always with the Rotary spirit of nonpartisanship and fair play for all honest opinion.

If we are sure of this sort of education from Rotary programs we are helping toward the solution of the attendance problem. Take, for example, two subjects from the world of business which must be of vital interest to every business man, problems with which the new Congress of the United States is grappling; the tariff and taxation. If you deal in cloth, machinery, or lumber, if you are a buyer for a family you are interested in the tariff. If you have met the excess profits tax, or filed an income tax return, this nightmare of taxation is a legitimate subject of study. And so we might illustrate without end out of the great world of business that the forum of the Rotary Club offers one of the greatest opportunities for popular education in the community.

The highest authorities on these subjects welcome our invitations. They are eager to give us the conclusions of the expert.

IN much the same way, and wholly in the same spirit the problems of the social order are a legitimate part of the educational program of Rotary. The needs of local charities and the best way of meeting those needs, the demands for civic betterments in streets, schools, libraries and hospitals should find a ready and sympathetic hearing in our meetings. Misunderstandings and deadlocks in the management of civic affairs will often disappear when discussed, as they must be, if at all in a Rotary club, without party bias and personal interest.

In passing, may I call attention to a need in the civic life of our time which can be met by Rotary as by perhaps no other club to which we belong. In these reconstruction days almost every type of governmental and social structure is being called in review. The representative form of government upon which New England and indeed all America was founded is being challenged in one way or another by the idea of direct government, the decisions of courts which we have been taught to regard as final within their jurisdiction are questioned as lacking popular approval and therefore genuine authority,—in fact the entire social and political order is the target for attack.

The popular will is the last court of appeal before which all these questions must be settled, and the education which this will accepts, heeds and follows, will

shape our country's fortunes in the days to come. Rotary, knowing no political, racial, social, religious or sectional barriers, has before it an opportunity which it must not scorn.

Rotarians are leaders in every business and profession. A positive conviction on one or more of these basic questions will have influence out of all proportion to our numerical importance.

Wisely directed, our influence can be made to lead to the truth in every question, serving no special interest, but building for the new day that is to be.

I HAVE referred to our weekly meetings and to the weekly publication as the vehicles of our educational program. It occurs to me that we ought to stress the importance of the roster. Every Rotarian should have this roster on his desk, or in his pocket and should make an effort to become acquainted with the entire list of members and the classifications which they represent.

It is true, I imagine, that we know the men in our clubs, know them well enough to call them by their first names, and really feel that we have some intimacy with them, and yet would find ourselves unable to give their classifications should we be challenged to do so by the presiding officer of the day.

Again, the weekly publication should be a news sheet for Rotarians. There are a thousand items of interest to be published: items of business interest in most part local, but not entirely so, the publication of which would soon assure an eager and regular perusal. What was our attendance last week, last month, how did we stand among clubs of our district and among clubs of our division for attendance? Who were the visiting Rotarians last week, were they representatives of my line of business? Where did our men visit? This type of question suggests the wide range of news items which the weekly publication, might well contain.

The educational program need not be confined to the regular meeting day of the club.

In many communities there is demand for Sunday afternoon opportunities of a musical and educational nature for Rotarians and their families.

The experiences of certain churches and the Art Museum in Worcester during the past winter has demonstrated that programs of excellent music, given in pleasant surroundings, will attract large patronage and give great satisfaction.

It has been proven by other organizations that courses of lectures on current events or on topics of interest to business men carry a constant appeal. A man who has a special message on one subject or who can discuss matters of general interest from data which he has acquired from reading and study, could be found probably, in every city to give his time for such lectures.

The Sunday afternoons of January and February alternating musical and literary features may well be included in the educational program of Rotary.

AND so I come back to my first thought that in Rotary the world is our school. With that inquiring mind which has given us the measure of success which we have attained, with a desire to know truth regardless of our personal preconceptions and personal interests, with an ambition to render service to the full measure of our power, let us take hold of the opportunity which the American spirit of education puts before us, and out of it construct a living, potent spirit of Rotary whose aim is the public service and whose reward is a better and happier world.



Advertising Service—Plus

By JAMES H. BUSWELL

The author is an advertising counselor of Kalamazoo, Michigan



ADVERTISING is gossip—a type of refined, wholesale gossip.

But it must be more than that. It must give something to the reader, or it will fail to live in the life of the reader—it will fail to perpetuate memory of the product or service sold.

Without attempting to explain why the "free deal"—with the word "Free" in 72 point bold-face—still pulls like a house afire, I often wonder if it isn't simply because the principle of the thing is right.

The man who gives is the one who lives. Buying follows either a picture of the imagination or direct sight—or both. I once knew a man with little imagination and no eyesight. His wants were astonishingly elementary.

An advertisement—standing by itself—is simply a substitute for the demonstration of merchandise. It must create a mental picture—a picture that will not foster misunderstanding when the reader has opportunity to place his hands upon the merchandise. If, in addition, this mental picture can convey the impression that the advertiser is really anxious to prove helpful to "give good service," then the reader finds himself desiring to buy—desiring to patronize the advertiser.

AMONG the most successful selling plans of today—plans that strike fire again and again among millions of buyers—is the use of trading stamps, 1c sales, or some application of the gift idea. The trading stamp is simply a small discount—made into a definite substance that can be seen and handled. It is "service" pic-

tured in about the size of a postage stamp. Free trading stamps—as an advertising argument—has more pull than a 5% cash discount. The customer can't see the discount but she can see and feel the stamp.

One cent sales—or the offering of two articles for the price of one, plus 1c—causes the customer to form an immediate mental picture of the article and then, alongside of this, a single copper penny—something for almost nothing—an instantly recognizable extraordinary value.

The honorable merchant sees to it that his customers really secure generous value for the money—and by such a plan his business is stimulated.

The merchant with a "moral bias" will take the cleanest advertising plan ever originated and distort it to his own crooked ends. The problem of "cleaning up" advertising is really a matter of educating honest men and correcting dishonest ones.

THE service rendered by a product is much easier to advertise and sell than the product itself, since the purchaser is interested primarily in the result he may expect from continued use and, secondarily, in the item that produces the result which leads me to make the statement that (1) service is effect rather than cause, and (2) to dramatize this "desired effect" is good advertising.

Nearly every storekeeper claims, "We serve you best"—claims it as glibly as we used to recite, "I see the cat."

Often he says the words but has little idea of what service means except that to him it's an intangible something that adds drastically to overhead.

So-called service does not become service until it

has reacted upon the life of him to whom it is offered as a gift from the gods. The performance of service is never a helpful thing if it falls short even one-tenth of completion.

If you operate a store and give coupons good for use at your soda fountain, and if Mrs. Jones never patronizes you and consequently fails to receive the free coupons, then you have never served her. In such an instance you have arranged all the "machinery"—you are ready to serve her—but she knows nothing at all about your ability to do this until she takes a definite step that enables you to complete your "service chain"—that brings her into direct contact with the harmoniously tuned spirit of your organization.

If advertising persuades her to enter your store—to come under the influence of your merchandising plan—and your sales people are able to place a few of these coupons into her purse—then you have served her in this special way—but not until then.

If my observation of a certain little lady of two years is correct, it is elementary to think and speak in terms of verbs rather than nouns. Acts, results, consequences make a deeper impression upon us than the nouns that cause these acts, results or consequences. A clock is a "tick-tock": a safety pin is a "prick": a bottle of milk becomes a "drink" (my translation is free—she calls it a "dink").

This is really not at all extraordinary. A certain motor car may seem beyond my possession until I "ride" in it, "drive" it and "enjoy" it. Milady may continue to think of a certain evening dress as the property of the store until she "takes" it home, "tries" it on and associates it with her own apparel and not with the stock in the store.

Few things are purchased without purpose. And the very act of purchasing with a purpose in mind implies that the effect is of greater concern than the item that causes the effect. All consideration of the article is entered into—by the prospective purchaser—in order to be sure that it will achieve a certain result for a satisfactory period of time.

A reliable line of goods may become so well known

and so easily identified, that it stands for "best results" in a given field and is selected with no apparent consideration because of the supreme confidence reposed in the manufacturer. This is a tribute both to the utility of the product and also to the proper exploitation of this performance. The name, shape, color, peculiarities of product, simply make it a more simple matter to choose this thing which generates certain desirable results (service)—it is performance more than product that counts with the consumer.

AND now to the second point:—dramatize this "effect" and you have good advertising.

Garden seed is only interesting because it becomes fresh vegetables for the table—a watch gives service when it keeps accurate time—the typewriter I am using is merely a fine little piece of mechanism until we begin to talk about "better letters"—corsets may only successfully be interpreted in terms of "improved figure" and added comfort—a portrait is more than a picture, it may become a priceless reminder of bygone days—linoleum is a flat monotony of colors or a roll of canvas-backed stuff until you imagine it laid in the bath-room or kitchen floor; then it becomes a part of your life, associated with you and not with the store offering it for sale.

MORE and more our judicious advertising is subordinating the product and uplifting the service rendered—talking beautiful teeth instead of the tooth-brush, glances of admiration rather than a suit, added self-respect to be preferred above a bank account.

"Say it with flowers" suggests effect rather than cause. "Take a kodak with you" does likewise. The product itself is not a gift, but the excess performance it renders above the cost of purchase and maintenance is the "free" thing all buyers desire—the golden "something for nothing" which has been abused so extensively and therefore condemned so heartily.

To search out the various ways a commodity "serves best" and then to clinch the service value of the commodity somewhat dramatically—this is good advertising—advertising that "profits most."

A Song of the Valley

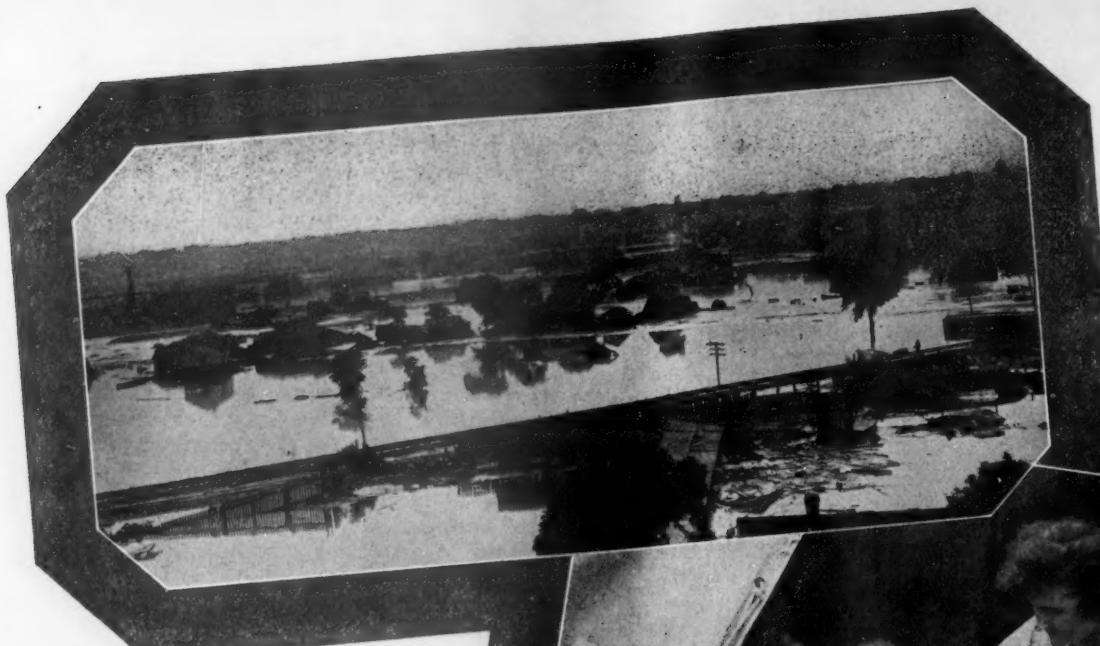
By HARRY R. NOBLES

GIVE me a home in the valley,
Beside my brother man,
Where the full tides sweep, and the willows weep
And the high hills I can scan.

Give me the man of the valley,
The man who is bearing the load,
Who smiles at his work when others shirk,
And shrinks not 'neath the goad.

Give me a task in the valley
In the thick of the world's turmoil,
Where burdens press, and sin's distress
Calls forth a life of toil.

Give me the valley's vision,
O Lord of the Common-place,
That the scars of sin, and the wounds within,
With love I may help efface.



Above, the waters receding from Pueblo, Colorado after the disastrous flood of last June. To the right, a young Pueblan



To the left, the Pueblo railroad yards after the water receded.



under the efficient care of a volunteer Red Cross Nurse.

To the right, Colorado State troops patrolling the city with tanks. Altho no quota was asked by International Headquarters for relief, individual Rotary Clubs gave with great generosity.

These pictures are reproduced by courtesy of Rotarian V. Z. Haven, of Pueblo, Colorado.



The Helping Hand at Pueblo

By JOHN ALDEN

In spite of the fact that no definite quotas were solicited from Rotary Clubs thru International Headquarters, following the recent flood disasters at Pueblo very generous contributions of time and money were made by a large number of Rotarians, many of them members of Clubs far distant from Pueblo.



THE first week in June this year, while delegates were on the sea en route to the Twelfth Convention at Edinburgh, the city of Pueblo, Colorado, was suddenly visited by an unexpected and most disastrous flood. The morning after the beginning of the flood when it became evident that the situation was serious enough to require Rotary's aid, Vice-President Raymond M. Havens of Kansas City, the only International Director not en route to the convention at Edinburgh, addressed a letter to all Rotary Clubs outlining the situation and making an appeal for funds.

AS the first installment of Rotary's contribution, there was sent \$1,000.00 from the relief funds of the Association. With the exception of the clubs in the vicinity of Pueblo, which went into action immediately, the club of Dayton, Ohio, was the first to give financial assistance.

They sent a message of sympathy and \$500.00 on the first day of the flood.

Immediately following this, contributions poured into Headquarters by the score every day.

District Governors and Acting Deputy District Governors in practically all Districts supplemented Ray Havens' appeal by letter and bulletin.

All money sent in either to International Headquarters or directly to the Pueblo Club was turned over to the relief fund of the Red Cross, which was in charge of all relief work in the devastated district.

UNDER date of June 13th W. Frank Persons, Vice-Chairman of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, advised International Headquarters in Chicago as follows:

"As I told you in my telegram of June 9th, the American Red Cross appreciates the substantial help which the Rotary Clubs are sending to Pueblo on account of the disaster which has befallen that city." ". . . I need not add that you will have the closest possible cooperation of the Red Cross organization at Pueblo."

On June 20th the following letter was received from President F. E. Parks relative to the first installment of funds transmitted to Pueblo thru International Headquarters.

"The Pueblo Rotary Club appreciates very much the action of the International Association and the assistance that Rotary has given us in this matter.

"A great many immediate duties have been on hand to make necessary the postponement of some letter writing. We are now coming into the period of our disaster where we are realizing more and more every day the vast amount

of work and expenditure that will be necessary before our town will be restored.

"Yesterday, we finished a preliminary survey of the homes destroyed and the total is 510 homes entirely gone; 98 wrecked and 61 off their foundations. In my own company (The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company) we have just completed a survey of our employees who were affected by this, and we find 421, representing, with their families, about 1,225 people made homeless by the flood of June 3. So that the housing problem is a very serious one and especially the financing of the housing problem, and our Rotary Club will doubtless use considerable of the contributions that are coming in to them along the line of housing. And you can see that it is going to take a considerable amount of money in this work. . . .

"We appreciate, as I said before, very much the kind expression that we get from so many Rotary Clubs and it has been impossible to attend to the immediate duties and keep up with the acknowledgment of all the kind expressions that have come to us, and we trust that this delay is going to be interpreted in the Rotary spirit that it should be."

BY the middle of July, in spite of the tremendous damage done in the Pueblo district, thru the wonderful co-operation of all relief agencies united with the surrounding Rotary Clubs and financial contributions from all over the North American Continent, the Pueblo situation began to return to normal and the city was well started on its return to usual activities.

Only one member of the Pueblo Rotary Club lost his life. This was Ernest Withers, who was accidentally shot by a sentry while on an errand of mercy. His death under such circumstances is as much a matter of pride as it is of sorrow to all Rotary.

Rotarian Asbury White and Rotarian Bert Scribner, (Governor of the 21st District of Rotary), who were en route to the Convention, received a wireless on board the steamship "Cameronia" advising them that their places of business had been swept away.

Some thirty Rotarians suffered serious financial loss. Many of them had their stocks completely destroyed, and others had their places of business entirely washed away. Final figures on the disaster are as follows:

Homes totally destroyed, 700.

People made homeless, 7,200.

Financial requirements over and above moneys taken in by Red Cross from special contributions, \$250,000.00.

Every cent of money provided by Rotary to the Pueblo Relief Fund went to relief of the flood victims, all overhead expenses being borne by the American Red Cross.





Both sides of the medal showing original design for the State Seal of the United States of America

Citizenship Clubs for Coming Citizens

By HENRY E. JACKSON

The author is President of the National Community Board, Washington, D. C.



IN an age of inventive genius like ours it is entirely possible for an aviator from a distant land to fly across the United States on a non-stop flight. It is also possible that he may develop engine trouble. If so—let us see what might happen.

He lands. Where? In Jonesville, or in any district of about 2,500 citizens, which is one of the units making up America in city, town or country-side. Indeed, it may be where you happen to be living, in the very place you call your home.

This unexpected visitor is lost. After disentangling himself from his disabled machine, you are the first citizen he meets. His first question is:

"Where am I?"

You answer proudly:

"You are in Jonesville; you are in America," and it would be strange if you did not add, "the best country you'll ever strike, I don't care where you go! Yes, sir, this is America"—or the United States of America—to be exact, and also a little more modest.

"America?" he exclaims in a tone of expectant joy. "America! Well, I want to know! I do say this is a lucky accident. I have heard a lot about America. This is indeed an unlooked-for pleasure, and while I'm here I'll just use this chance to gather some information at first hand."

SINCE this is to be my only stop in your country, I shall be compelled to assume that Jonesville is a typical community, a cross-section of your nation, America in miniature. I must base my impression on

what I see here. Show me, please, what institutions you have in operation, that will give me correct information about American ideals."

Would such a question embarrass you? It probably would.

Courteously attempting to relieve your embarrassment he suggests an activity which he is sure you must have.

"In a country like yours," he says, "where the average man and now the average woman decide public policies and elect public officials, I assume you must have a special training course to equip young men and women for this high and difficult task. Your experiment in democratic government is in danger without such an activity and I assume, of course, that you have it. Please let me see it in operation."

Would this thoughtful suggestion relieve or increase your embarrassment? Increase it, of course, for you have made no serious attempt to meet this obvious need.

SUCH an activity glares by its absence, but it is a sign of hope that we have now begun to talk about it. Mark Twain said there was a great deal of talk about the weather, but he noticed that nobody ever did anything about it.

All great movements begin in talk and lately we have begun to talk about citizenship training. The recent war stabbed us awake to its necessity. It was a startling discovery when we learned that thousands of native-born American young men, after they were drafted into the Army were unable even to read the orders. This was humiliating for a country that boasts of its free, popular education.

IT is well that we have begun to talk about it, but we do not propose to end with talk. A practical, popular plan has been devised for meeting this need. It is called the Citizenship Club Movement. It is based upon an obvious, simple principle, but the obvious is usually the last thing discovered. The principle is that education is a process of self-activity.

This is orthodox educational theory. We profess to believe it. We admit it is no more possible to educate anyone else than to eat for him. Everyone who is educated at all must educate himself. So far we are all agreed. The difficult and adventuresome thing is to operate this principle. The Citizenship Club Movement is based on an honest attempt to practice it.

Let us see what happens when we do practice it.

Our aim is to inspire young people about twenty years of age to form themselves into a Citizenship Club. They meet one night a week for at least one year before they are twenty-one. As the movement develops they will probably want their club to cover the period from eighteen to twenty-one.

One year is suggested as a minimum.

The training consists of two activities. First, the acquirement of definite ideals; second, the practice of them. If now, the training is to be a process of self-activity, how shall it be conducted? Any training to be worth while must include both theory and practice, neither one alone, but both riveted together.

Obviously the first thing to do is to get one's feet planted on a purpose road. To have a definite aim, a clear ideal is essential, because it is necessary to know where it is we want to go before we make plans for getting there.

The best way for coming citizens to clarify their ideals is by writing a book for their own use. Don't be frightened at this daring plan. Our principle of self-activity demands it and youth is equal to it. We are merely the book's editor. The name we have adopted for the book is *What America Means To Me*. Please put the emphasis on the last word. To stimulate young people to make their own answers to this question rather than take an answer made for them by someone in New York or Washington—this is our aim.

The book will have three parts: first, what America's ideals are; second, how much they are practiced; third, how I can help realize them?

The method to be followed is that Citizenship Clubs will go on a search for the best documents they can find. Let them bring such documents into their meetings, debate them and find out what they say. When they discover a document which they regard as particularly good, we ask that it be sent to us in Washington. We will re-edit these documents. The book will be issued in sections and sent back to the clubs.

The first volume of this Citizenship Club series of books has been published by the National Board to describe the movement, the new method of procedure and supply material for one year's use. This guide book is furnished to clubs at the cost of production.

CITIZENSHIP CLUBS in all parts of the country can thus assist one another by pooling their experiences.

The wisdom of this method is apparent. If you go to a group of young men and say "You are dreadfully ignorant of American history," which is true,—true of all of us for that matter—and say "Here are five beautiful books on American history, please read them"; what would happen? Nothing that you could notice. But if you say to this same group of young men, "We want you to help write a book for your own use and your nation's," they will sit up nights reading a dozen books, acquiring knowledge of American history incidentally, because they are animated by an inspiring motive.

You cannot enlist young people in any project nor

can you retain their interest unless they feel they have a real part to play in it.

The essential principle to be noted is that our final aim is not the writing of the book. It is the development of young people into the kind of citizens which it is America's aim to produce. The book is merely used as a means to an end.

The book as a book could be better written by a scholar and an expert, but then it would fail to reach the goal we have in mind. We have enough books on the shelves now. Our aim is to get some of them into the minds and hearts of America's youth.

A father could undoubtedly make a better hut in his back yard for his boy than the boy himself could build. The boy will waste some lumber and nails and pound his thumb. The father observing the boy's inefficiency is tempted to build the hut for him. The boy uses it for a few days and then loses his interest. The father is puzzled. He is totally unaware that thru the boy's blundering attempts he educates himself. It is youth's right to make mistakes, because only so can it learn.

When a great English Parliamentarian was asked how he acquired such a perfect knowledge of parliamentary laws, he answered, "By breaking them."

THE second part of the training consists in the concerted practice of these ideals. This activity is not something to follow after the training, but is part of the training itself.

The charm of war for young men is due to two factors which have a permanent and universal significance. First, a young man in war does not shoulder a rifle and go off alone to fight the enemy. He goes in companies. It is concerted action with his companions which satisfies his gregarious instincts. Second, it is service in behalf of a cause either good or supposed to be, which is bigger than his own personal interest. A big national motive satisfies his instinct of admiration for unselfish idealism.

If we are ever to replace the destructive principles of war with the constructive purposes of peace, we must devise a plan for satisfying these normal desires of youth. This is what the Citizenship Club Movement attempts to do. It offers youth the opportunity to do constructive work in concert for their own communities, to live for their country as well as to die for it. The book which the National Board has issued contains a detailed and practical program of action for the use of Citizenship Clubs.

These Clubs will devise plans of their own, because youth has initiative. Plans of action devised by clubs for local needs will be made known thru the National Board to other clubs thruout the country.

One Citizenship Club for example in the mountains of Kentucky is practicing its citizenship by helping to build roads. In these mountains a good road is a glaring local need, because in some places the only road lies in the middle of a stream. In such a case an open road as a means of easy communication among neighbors is a spiritual community need.

The list of definite projects which we have suggested will be increased by most interesting additions from Citizenship Clubs everywhere. We believe that any plan for enlisting young people as soldiers of the common good must include these three ideas: the chance to do concerted work in co-operation with others, the adventurous spirit of sacrificial service for an unselfish cause, and the irrepressible instinct for self-directed activity.

IT is clear that one of the biggest achievements of this movement will be to assist young people to make the discovery that the best way to serve the nation is to

enlist in the community building enterprise in "Jonesville"; that "their America" lies in their own home community or it lies nowhere.

If America does not operate in the small units of which it is composed, it cannot operate at all.

There is no discovery which the nation's youth so seriously needs to make. They are afflicted with a disastrous tendency to leave their native village or countryside under the delusion that their happiness and usefulness lie in New York or Chicago.

They are not to be blamed more than others. The present general unrest justifies Ruskin's cutting epigram, that our two objects in life are, "Whatever we have, to get more; wherever we are, to go somewhere else."

To open up a door of opportunity for coming citizens just where they are; to give them a fair chance in the race of life; to help them romanticise the commonplace; to discover America in Jonesville,—this is one of the chief aims of the Citizenship Club movement.

THESE then are the two chief activities conducted by Citizenship Clubs for coming citizens,—the clarification of their ideals and the practice of them.

It is a strenuous and challenging task. This is as it should be, because youth demands an epic life and can be satisfied only with something big enough to stir its ambition and grip its interest.

While the plan is difficult enough to be a challenge, the play activity has not been omitted. The first hour and a half of each evening is given up to hard but stimulating labor. This is followed by an hour of play, taking whatever form the members of the club may elect.

Play furnishes real delight and acquires social significance only when it is wedded to work. When divorced, either may be hurtful; when related both are essential to human welfare.

"When men are rightly occupied," said Ruskin, "their amusement grows out of their work."

CITIZENSHIP CLUBS will utilize play not only to recreate their members and satisfy the play instinct of youth, but also as a means of training for citizenship. We are interested in play not only because it furnishes physical training and natural recreation, but chiefly because of its spiritual value to America's experiment in democracy.

One can carry on work of destruction by oneself, but he must organize in order to produce; he must co-operate in order to play.

Baseball illustrates the undiscovered value of play in citizenship training. In baseball one player does not win the game. He cannot monopolize the victory. He must share it with the team.

What does this mean? It means a free field and no favors; the capacity for concerted action; the willingness to play fair; the refusal to use tricks in order to win. In one word it develops the spirit of sportsmanship.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says sportsmanship is:

"To brag a little, to show up well, to crow gently when in luck, to own up, to pay up, to shut up when beaten."

Sportsmanship is a spiritual quality in the character

of a citizen without which democracy cannot be successfully operated.

THESE are the general principles of Citizenship Clubs designed primarily to reach the two million young people who every year in America reach their majority. The spontaneous and enthusiastic response made to the movement during its pioneer period indicates that it is constructed on simple and sound principles, and that it is meeting a need of which the entire nation has become conscious. The plan for promoting the movement is indicated by the recent action of the State of South Dakota.

The Department of Public Instruction and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion meeting recently in joint convention at Aberdeen, S. D., voted unanimously to adopt our Citizenship Club plan as a major project and assume the responsibility for enlisting the young people of their State in the movement. The State Legislature passed a law designating May 30th as Citizenship Day to give recognition to all young people of the State who at that time have arrived at their majority.

May 30th of this year will be utilized to enlist them for one year of serious work in Citizenship Clubs. May 30th of the following year will be used for the same purpose and in addition give special recognition to those who have completed a year of training.

This will indicate the National Community Board's method of procedure. We are not building up any overhead organization ourselves, but operating thru the agencies already in existence. Several agencies have indicated their desire to make the Citizenship Club Movement their own project in co-operation with the National Board.

The Nation is too big for any one agency to undertake this task. Our purpose is to ask nothing for ourselves, but the opportunity to serve. We believe that "He

profits most who serves best." Any organization therefore desiring to assist in the task of definite citizenship training for this vast army of two million coming citizens is urged to make the Citizenship Club Movement its own project and thus become an ally of the National Board in a common enterprise which concerns us all.

THE national significance of this enterprise is dramatically exhibited in the commencement exercises following the year of training in Citizenship Clubs. The National Board has suggested that at the close of this year, a day be selected most convenient to each local community, such as July 4th, or May 30th, or February 12th: that on this day the degree of citizenship be conferred on those young people who have arrived at their majority and have taken a year's course of training; that they be given the right hand of fellowship into membership in America, and that the significance of the event be accentuated by a worthy public ceremony.

The arrival of young people to full citizenship is an event which we should not permit silently to pass by unrecognized as we now do. It is an event, the importance of which should be made conspicuous and celebrated by a public ceremony, which shall be a real festival of citizenship.



Medal of Honor for graduate members of the National Citizenship Clubs.



IT IS difficult to conceive how any public meeting could be made more impressive than this one.

In order to make conspicuous the inner meaning and large significance of this event, the National Community Board has devised a medal of honor to be furnished at cost of production, and furnished only to those members of Citizenship Clubs, who have completed a year of training. It is the Coat of Arms of the United States which is just as fitting for this purpose as if it had been specially designed for the Citizenship Club Movement.

AT 2:30 o'clock on July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia—that is to say, as soon as possible after the Declaration of Independence was adopted—a committee was appointed consisting of Adams, Franklin and Jefferson, to devise a Coat of Arms for the new-born Republic, to be used also as the Seal of State.

It was customary for Seals of State to have two sides. They were pendant seals. The two sides were impressed upon wax. This impression was enclosed in a gold or silver casing and attached by ribbons to treaties and state papers. Being Yankees, we thought this made too cumbersome a document. What we did was to cut a die for the obverse side of the Coat of Arms and to use this only as our Seal of State, impressing it directly upon treaties and state papers. The reverse side of the Coat of Arms has never been used from the foundation of the government.

The unused side of the nation's Coat of Arms is almost totally unknown to our citizens. But it is so pat for our purpose in citizenship training that we have had a new design made by the nationally-known metalist, who made the design for the Lincoln penny.

It is reproduced in connection with this article, as is also the medal struck from the die in accord with this design.

On the seal's reverse side are two symbols, which set forth effectively the purpose of this movement. One is an unfinished pyramid of thirteen layers, which sug-

gests the challenge of an unfinished task, which we are putting up to the coming citizens of America as they assume the full duties and rights of citizenship. The other is the eye over the pyramid, which is the heraldic symbol for God. Connected with it is a prayer for strength to use in the task.

THE challenge of an unfinished task and a prayer to Almighty God for strength to work worthily at the task of securing the progressive realization of the ideals to which the nation was dedicated at its birth; these constitute the reverse side of America's Coat of Arms; it sets forth the high honor and duty confronting our coming citizens.

This challenge to "carry on" the unfinished business of our original pioneers is an irresistible call and is forever repeating itself in the burning words of new pioneers on behalf of the same cause. A thrilling recent expression of it, made by John McRea, has been chosen as the motto of the Citizenship Club Movement:

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!"

The Citizenship Club Movement appeals to young people to approach their task with the same spiritual exaltation they felt during the war, which inspired McRea's poem, *In Flanders Fields*.

Out of the war was born a phrase which has the same appeal as our Coat of Arms. It is the phrase, "carry on." In the white light of the heroic struggle which gave birth to the phrase, it has acquired a wealth of figurative meaning beyond its first literal application. It stands for heroic devotion to common welfare.

"The walls of Sparta are built of Spartans," sang an old poet, and the walls of America are built of Americans. The nation's walls of defense can only be built of her chivalrous sons and daughters who equip themselves to "carry on" the nation's unfinished business begun 150 years ago with her great experiment in democracy.

Parting

By PHIL CARSPECKEN

ON crowded street, in busy mart,
When from our dearest friends we part,
An optimism fills the heart
Than which there is no greater;
There is no tinge of sorrow then—
We know full well we'll meet again,
It may be soon—we know not when—
"Well, so long—see you later!"

How casually the words are said!
And still before the day is sped
The one of us may yet be dead.
For Death's a stern Dictator;
But cheerfully we meet and part,
On crowded street, in busy mart,
And voice the hope that's in our heart—
"Well, so long—see you later!"

It cannot be that Death's the end,
For somewhere just around the bend
I'll meet with you again, my friend,
And join our kind Creator;
So when my summons comes some day,
Don't grieve that I am called away.
Just clasp me by the hand, and say—
"Well, so long—see you later!"

The Irresponsible Trend

By DAVID KINLEY

Altho written of the United States, this article is so fundamental in its grasp of basic present day tendencies, that we feel it will prove of great interest to Rotarians of all nationalities.

WE all are seeking a basis of rest from the mental turmoil caused by the war. We are striving for some principle of action to quiet the disturbance of our economic life. We are praying for some soothing influence that will restore our spiritual and moral equilibrium. We are longing for a return to normal conditions.

Few think, however, of the meaning of normal conditions. All of us some of the time and many of us all of the time confuse temporary phenomena with permanent conditions.

Still more do we confuse events with their causes and actions with their underlying principles. We are disturbed by a strike or a series of strikes and straightway cast about for a plan to prevent strikes, whereas we should seek to know the causes which prompt people to strike and try to remove them.

We are thrown off our balance by events that indicate moral decadence, and we straightway seek to legislate against phenomena or occurrences instead of finding a cure for the disease in the hearts of men and women.

A great economic or political turmoil arises, and we straightway legislate that such things shall not happen again, because, forsooth, we say they shall not, instead of rooting out of the minds and hearts and souls of men the evil propensities of which these occurrences are only the symptoms.

It is as if we would cure a boil or, worse, a cancer by wiping away the noxious matter it exudes instead of cleansing the blood, toning up the heart, and rooting out the causes of the evil.

WHAT is it for society, for a nation, for a people to be normal? What constitutes normalcy or normality? There is no such thing in a permanent sense if by it we mean that conditions remain unchanged.

Progress is change. Progress is moving forward from something to something else. You cannot make progress and stand still at the same time. We have a vague idea that a normal society or nation or people is one in which all the people are fully and well employed, are happy, have a well ordered government and what most people regard as good standards of morals and living.

But a standard of today is the castaway banner of tomorrow. Normal conditions of living for this generation are different from the normal conditions of any other generation. Things were normal in America in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, and in any year of the century that you choose; but no two of the periods of normalcy were alike.

Moreover, there is what we may call a short time normality and a long time normality for men in society. In the former case certain relations among men prevail with little change for a month, six months, a year; but the conditions in the succeeding six months or year may be very different.

Yet thru all the changing short periods may run a tendency or current of thought or life which is substantially the same. Changing and widely different occurrences may simply be manifestations of the same principles.—“There are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all.”

THE world has just been thru a period of what are called great disturbances, the most colossal of which was that group of events called the world war.

These occurrences are near to us. They have formed a large part of the life of each of us in the past few years. We cannot see them in true perspective. We cannot yet understand their meaning for the future of mankind.

Five centuries from now, perhaps even one century from now, the world war may pale into an insignificant event in the life of mankind. It, like other disturbances and revolutions and changes, is but the poisonous matter exuded from the cancer or the boil.

They are symptoms as well as causes. They are contradictions, not manifestations, of the spiritual, moral, and intellectual influences or principles that eternally underlie and guide the development of man.

IN our struggle to find a stable equilibrium in our affairs, we all talk a good deal about the necessity for what we Americans call “the Americanization” of the people.

Few of us can define this term. Few of us think about the word, altho all of us use it.

We are unconsciously testifying to our belief in the existence of a permanent principle of life that is characteristic of our people, seeking to define it, to express it to embody it in our actions.

We are conscious of its presence in our lives, but we are unconscious of its character and are unable to describe it so that another can see it as we see it and understand it as we understand it.

It is usually so with matters of the spirit.

IN seeking to determine the character of what is called “Americanization,” or the American spirit, we are likely to make the mistake of letting casual events impress us as defining the character of our people.

Just as we cannot fairly make up our minds about the character of an individual on the basis of a single



Rotarian David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois

“The abnegation of the individual and the deification of group action is the most sinister influence in American life. The restoration of standards of individual conduct and individual civic responsibility is the most crying need of the day.”

act, so we cannot catch the spirit of a people from the nature of its actions or policies in a single month or a single year.

Victor Hugo says somewhere that the face of the ages is made up of the physiognomy of the years. So the spirit of a people, the character of a nation is the composite product of a long series of occurrences and policies.

When it has become fixed, particular events which at the time of their happening seem of transcendent importance are relatively insignificant.

Yet the result of all the occurrences and the application of all the policies is an individuality, if one may say so, a national individuality, a character, which is manifest in the individual members of the community in multitudinous yet diverse ways, which make it possible to say that this man is an Englishman, this one is a Frenchman, this one is an American.

In the light of these thoughts, it is futile to try to define Americanism without a consideration of the past of our people.

THE great work of the American people in the first century and a half of its life as a nation was, as has been aptly said, the physical conquest of a continent; the subjugation of nature.

It is in the frontier life of America that we must seek the real trend of our national development and catch the true spirit of our people.

Yet a word of caution is necessary at this point lest we be led astray by the very words we use. A great deal of what seems to me to be nonsense has been written and spoken in recent years about society, social justice, national action, social unity, the State, and so on. The idea underlying all of these phrases seems to be that there exists such a thing as an organism, a being, a personality, called Society or the State, made up of individual human beings, with a personality, character, and capacity for action, independent of and sublimated above the individual persons who make it up.

This idea, to my mind, is not sound. There is no such thing as a social organism or a political organism or a national organism in the sense that there is a separate being or personality with a mind, conscience, and capacity for action of its own apart from and independent of individual persons and citizens.

Society is made up of individuals. The nation, politically speaking, consists of the individuals in it grouped together for political purposes. Social justice, national decisions, national policy are but the result of the judgments or impulses of the majority or all of the individuals concerned when they have reached a conclusion on a particular point.

There is no such thing as social welfare or social justice or national policy apart from the individual concerned.

Those things originate in the judgments of individuals and they aim, in the last analysis, at the welfare of the individuals. For there is no such thing as welfare of a group apart from the individuals of the group. To hold the other idea is to make the mistake which Germany has made for forty years in creating a god called the State on whose altar every individual, if necessary, might be sacrificed, that State not being the result of the conscious purposeful judgment of the individuals to be sacrificed, but something sublimated above and outside of them.

All these terms—society, nation, state—are but summary ways of describing groups of individuals with relations established or accepted by them for certain purposes. It is the individual who matters in the long run, provided, of course, there are enough of him. The

welfare of the country means, therefore, simply the welfare of individual citizens or the majority of them.

I HAVE said already that the great work of the American people in the first one hundred and fifty years of its life as a nation was the exploitation of its great natural resources.

The little group of people who achieved American independence did not establish unity of purpose among themselves in any particular excepting that of political independence. They did not realize the task before them nor their opportunities.

It was Jefferson, I think, who remarked that it would be a thousand years before the people of the Eastern seaports would reach the Pacific Coast. Yet the War of Independence had not closed before crowds of immigrants, following the river valleys and the mountain passes, had plunged into the wilderness with their faces toward the West, seeking their individual fortunes, with little knowledge and less care for national action or national unity; but by the very process of seeking their individual fortunes, establishing and giving character to that national unity.

Instead of a thousand, it was less than fifty years before the tide of Western immigration had rolled over the Western plains, climbed the Rocky Mountains and looked out upon the waters of the Western Sea.

In their course these immigrants established their independent fortunes, subdued nature's wilderness, established industries, opened up trade and commerce and laid the beginnings of all those economic and social connections necessary to a society.

Into this frontier life came the adventurous spirits of the more settled parts of the country and of the Old World. It became what we have liked to call the melting pot of the many elements, racial, political, religious, and economic, that have entered into, altho they have not yet been fused into, that unity we call the American People.

ITS influence on American character gave us our Americanism. It gave us, at any rate, the beginnings of a distinct national type.

Politically, our frontier life developed the spirit of democracy. Remote from centers of legal control, the members of frontier communities relied on themselves for political and social order and economic development. Each man's voice was equal to that of every other man's. Each one stood on his own feet. There were no large communities with groups of people so far apart economically that one class or group could control the whole community.

There were no great differences in wealth.

These conditions were, on the whole, favorable to the growth of a spirit of political democracy, altho there were certain peculiar evils connected with them.

ECONOMICALLY, the frontier struggles of the American people promoted independence and self-reliance. The acid test of the right of any member of a democracy to exercise the equal privileges of all the members of a democracy is his ability to earn his own living under conditions of equal opportunity.

The individual American under frontier conditions had to do this. He stood on his own feet.

THE product of the conditions thus inadequately outlined was an individual whose prominent characteristics were self-reliance, initiative, inventiveness, an ability to meet emergencies and unbounded optimism. He was a free man, believing in God and himself. The

test of manhood was ability to succeed under the existing conditions.

Unfortunately, there were too many occasions in which mere economic success led to lack of proper appreciation of other qualities of character, so that by some we have been looked on as a sordid people; but insofar as that was a phase of our life, it was a passing one.

WE have conquered the continent. We have subjugated nature. The physical frontier has passed away. The tide of immigration, having reached the Pacific, is flowing back and meeting that older tide still flowing from the East, so that the Mississippi Valley is receiving a denser population and is bound in the next century to be the heart of North America politically, industrially, commercially, and socially, as it is geographically.

But, as someone has very aptly so figuratively said, the disappearance of the physical frontier has not taken us out of frontier life.

A new frontier has risen before the American people, particularly in the past ten or fifteen years. It is a frontier of problems of public policy.

We have before us a group of problems, physical, economic, social, political and educational requiring solution. The kind of solution we choose will determine the policy and fix the character of the American people for a hundred years to come.

The old political problem was to establish a government strong enough to win obedience and deserve recognition. The political problem of the new era is different. It is not merely to keep order but to evolve national unity out of racial, economic and political diversity.

True, this problem has been present from the beginning; but it was not the important phase of the political problem until our numbers grew so great as to make necessary a wider and more intense recognition of the authority of the Government.

THE new social problem is to preserve that spirit of democracy, that spirit of equality of individuals, which marks the frontiersman. The newcomer in a frontier community was not asked where he came from or who his ancestors were. The password of his admission was,

"What can you do?"

On the whole, that still remains true in this country, notwithstanding the fact that here and there are individuals who claim recognition for what their grandfathers did, altho they have not done anything themselves.

We must prevent the establishment of caste.

THE new economic problem is similar to the social problem. We have, so to speak, skimmed the cream of our resources and opportunities. We have utilized them more or less wisely and now must face the fact that they are less than they were.

Our problem now is so to conserve and utilize the resources that remain as to keep open to every individual in this democracy equality of opportunity on the road to economic success. If democracy is to continue, if there is to be an American spirit and an American character—Americanism—and if, as I think, it must be found first of all in the individual, then we must make it possible for every individual newcomer into our democratic group to earn his living and to win his economic independence.

WE MUST make it still possible for the poor boy and the poor girl to climb upwards economically as a result of honest effort under conditions recognized by the laws of a democratic people.

If we do not, then we must make up our minds that classes and castes will grow and that across their lines it will not be possible for individuals and citizens to move.

That will be the end of democracy.

THESE, in a general way, are the difficulties of our new frontier—the establishment of a spirit of national unity, of a definite Americanism to which all are loyal; the maintenance of equality, of opportunity to succeed; the prevention of class struggle and domination. They are the problems of today. In their successful solution we shall find and promote what we call American character, the individuality of the American people, of the American Nation.

How are we meeting these problems? How are we trying to solve them?

AS we look about us, we are surprised at our failure to make universal or even general that spirit of strong individualism that characterized the frontiersman. We had fondly deluded ourselves into the belief that we were the best educated people in the world and the most virile. The war showed us a large proportion of young men who could not read, a large proportion who could not even speak or understand the language of their adopted country, a large proportion physically unfit not only for the duties of army life, but for

the best discharge of the duties of civil life. We found, too, a great lack of a proper sense of understanding and sense of obligation for civic duties and responsibilities.

IN the second place, we see signs of the growth of classes and class-conflict. Such a situation, if it develops, will resolve itself into a succession of attempts on the part of different economic or social classes to gain control of the machinery of Government, each in the interest of its own class.

That, also, will mean the destruction of democracy.

We cannot remain a free people if we permit our relations so to develop that any economic or social class may get control of the political fortunes of all of us. In other words, our political parties must never become identified with our economic or social classes if our Republic is to live. The range of political control must not be allowed to rest in the hands of the representatives of capital or labor, of wealth or poverty, of land owners or landless, or of any other economic class as such.

AS we look about us we see, in the next place, a widespread indifference to public duties, a lack of a sense of personal responsibility for the public welfare.

We neglect to go to the polls. We do not even touch our educational system, but leave it in the hands of so-called experts. We are ignorant of civic affairs. We are aroused only once in a great while by the strenuous efforts of a few who become interested in some particularly and peculiarly offensive breach of civic morality.

WE see, too, that there is a departure from the old American point of view not only in the existence of these problems and others like them, but in the method which we are adopting to solve them. As we have shirked our individual responsibility in the past for good schools,

for good City Government, for good State Government, for good National Government, for sound economic policies and sound public policies of all kinds, so we are shirking them today by resorting to legislation.

Instead of facing our problems manfully and carrying our responsibility for the elimination of civic evils as individual American citizens with a proper sense of civic responsibility, we are engaged in the very commonplace gentle art of "passing the buck" by calling upon our legislatures to enact laws requiring the doing of things that we ought to do anyway without legislation.

We are calling upon the State Governments to compel us to do our local duties. We are calling upon the National Government to compel us to do our duties as citizens of the State.

We have permitted our local standards of education to deteriorate and rather than face the problem of restoring them ourselves, we are calling upon the National Government to do it for us, quite forgetting that the National Government has no real existence apart from the individual citizens who make it up and that, therefore, the duty and the responsibility is ours after all.

We have been weak-kneed and spineless in numberless instances of enforcement of law by local authorities until respect for law has broken down in so many cases that we are turning to State and Nation to do what we should have done in our individual communities without much legislation.

THIS demand for "State action" is one of the ominous signs of the times. It is evidence not only of a failing sense of responsibility on the part of the individual citizen, but it is a sign that he has abandoned his control over these standards and has passed into the hands of others, not acquainted with his local conditions and responsibilities, the duty of doing the things necessary for the public welfare in local communities and States.

It is true that as population grows more dense and economic and social life more complex, we must have more regulation of individual action; we must have, so to speak, more rules of the game. When we were few in numbers in the days of our physical frontier, there was plenty of room for every newcomer to make his way without jostling his neighbor. Now that we have become so numerous that we rub elbows in our competition for existence, we do need regulation in the rubbing of elbows to prevent fouls.

But the regulation should extend only to the point of seeing to it that equality of opportunity is still kept open for the competitive exercise of the individual talents and gifts of each citizen.

It is one thing to lay down rules by which industrial competition shall be carried on; it is quite another thing for the Government to carry on industry itself. It is one thing to lay down general regulations within which competitive industry must proceed; it is quite another thing for the State to undertake to prescribe the details of the method of conduct of industry.

The extension of social or legal control, to use the phrases current today, because of the breakdown of standards and individual self-control, is a sign of democratic decay.

I believe there is good evidence to support the belief that a large cause of the decadence of nations in the competitive struggle for existence is due to the substitution of control by the State for individual responsibility in the establishment and maintenance of standards of conduct and civic duty.

For the process tends to the enervation of the individual. Failure to maintain his personal individual standards means decadence of citizenship; for it is an inexorable law of nature that whoever accepts defect or

failure in a cause not against morality accepts with it degeneracy.

THE great need of the day is a restoration of individual initiative, individual sense of responsibility, the old spirit of individualism which made each man his own master and by which he was held responsible to some accepted standards of conduct. I know that it is not the fashion to emphasize the importance of individualism, but rather the opposite.

The social priests and prophets of the day have told us that the day of individualism is past. For one, I do not think so and do not believe that it ever will pass. Under some circumstances the world emphasizes the merits of individualism and under others the merits of collectivism.

We have been doing the latter long enough. We need to turn again to the sturdy individualism of our fathers. Each American citizen needs a better knowledge of the physical, the intellectual, the moral, the economic and the political character and needs of his country, and with that knowledge he needs to develop a sense of personal responsibility for the promotion of those ideals.

The abnegation of the individual and the deification of group action is the most sinister influence in American life. The restoration of standards of individual conduct and individual civic responsibility is the most crying need of the day.

THREE is a new gospel that has been preached a good deal in recent years to the effect that if all of us would only insure the success of each of us, everybody would be happy.

From that point of view, every one of us is entitled to be well taken care of, and we may all lay aside our responsibilities for our own success.

We Americans, as well as others, have gone pretty far on this road. Russia has gone farthest. Wherever the policy has been tried, it has failed of its purpose, has broken down personal character, and has cut the nerve of individual initiative.

The mass of legislation of all sorts the general purpose of which is the care of everyone by all, is pernicious.

It is, of course, the duty of all of us to take care of those who from causes beyond their own control have become dependent or perhaps delinquent. It is our duty to see to it that no individual is denied the chance to make his own living by circumstances over which he has no control, such as social, political, or economic organization.

Beyond this it seems to me that the doctrine of a writer of a generation ago still holds true—that in a democracy every man is a sovereign but that a sovereign cannot take tips.

THE restoration of individualism will mean the restoration, re-emphasis and final establishment of Americanism of the American spirit, of the type that developed from our frontier conditions. We need again that optimism, that self-reliance, that courage, that far-sightedness, that endurance of difficulties and hardships, that spirit of initiative which led our fathers across the wilderness to the conquest of this continent—individual self-reliance, individual morality, conduct and fear of God.

THE development of similar characteristics in the majority of individuals of a country makes it possible to say that a particular people has an individuality, a national character. The re-emphasis of these personal qualities in America will mean the re-emphasis of the spirit of Americanism.

It will give to our people as a whole, and therefore

to our Nation, an individualism marked by those qualities which are the precious possession of the individual citizen. We, as a nation, shall be called a self-reliant and optimistic and energetic and God-fearing and moral people. We shall be looked on as a people ready to take our place in the affairs of the world and to do our duty as we see it by methods that accord with the character that I have described.

A GOOD deal is said nowadays about internationalism. Much has been said and written about the desirability of and need for submerging national aspirations and feelings into international. If by this is meant that each nation should give up its characteristics, its peculiar standards, its peculiar ideals, its peculiar outlook on life, and its peculiar responsibilities all to become, to speak, alike in a communistic commonwealth of people, I for one would think the change a disaster.

I do not believe that we can have any real internationalism without an emphasis and development of the nationalism of each people. That is to say, I believe that each people has a peculiar character, a national individuality, that enables it to make its peculiar contributions to the world's affairs.

Its international conduct is determined by its character, ideals, and purposes as an individual nation. It must develop and perfect these as far as possible before it will be worthy of a seat at the international council.

Therefore, I do not believe that this country is called upon, or could, surrender its own national ideas or its individual national character or surrender its peculiar individual national purposes and ambitions to become a member of any international group. It could not discharge this latter duty if it surrendered the former. It is only by the attainment of the former that it can well do the latter.

"The extension of social or legal control, to use the phrases current today, because of the breakdown of standards and individual control is a sign of democratic decay."

TRUE internationalism is the doctrine that affairs of common interest to the Nations can be best managed by these Nations when each retains and perfects its own character in accordance with the moral law.

NONE of the above is a new gospel. It is the old doctrine of the necessity for hard work, self-reliance, a sense of responsibility and high ideals.

There has not and never has been a royal road to national success any more than to individual success. But hard work, self-reliance, sense of responsibility, and high character, applied and worked out under the peculiar conditions of our political organization and economic environment, give us a character that is peculiarly and distinctively American.

That character, its outlook, its spirit, its manifestation, is Americanism.

THE country is looking for men and women courageous enough to listen to the command; "This is the way; walk ye in it," and clear-sighted enough to recognize that way when they see it.

The country is looking for men and women who will find their personal success in contributions to the success of their fellow men; men and women who achieve personal success by service and as a reward for service: not by the exploitation of one another, but by serving one another: who will be clean morally as well as physically; who will have a fear of God, however they conceive of Him, which will be a regulatory influence in their lives.

In short, the country is looking, as a democracy must always look, for leaders. Every democracy finds it necessary to provide the way whereby those of its members who have peculiar talents may so improve those talents by education as to make them better servants of the people.

Prayer of the Fisherman

By E. R. KELSEY

The Author is Secretary of the Rotary Club of Toledo, Ohio



THOU, who hast peopled the waters of the earth with the tempting creatures that lurk in the depths thereof or swim in the shallow places:

Grant that only favorable winds may blow when I go out to fish, but preserve in me a saint-like temper should the winds blow out of the East.

Lead me into the haunts of the big and mighty creatures of the deep, but teach me to remember that it isn't always the big fish that get away.

Lead me into the haunts of the big and mighty creatures of the deep, but teach me to remember that it isn't always the big fish that get away.

Lead me not into the temptation of those who devastate the haunts of the finny treasures, that they may pose to satisfy foolish vanity before a camera.

Keep me in truthful tongue and guide me so that when I shall tell of my conquest of the fish, those who hear will arise and say:

"O paradox, behold a fisherman and the truth is in him."

Keep my tongue from profane speech when the line

slack and the big one gets away, and preserve in me the patience of Job who as history recalls, never handled the rod and reel and who therefore was never sorely tried. Help me to remember that he who in the excitement of losing the big fish can serenely smile, has without doubt earned an eternal habitation in that land where all fisherman long to go—the place of favorable wind where the fish always bite.

Preserve in me the real instincts of a true fisherman. May I never be tempted to lure to destruction more than the legal number nor may I ever, under penalty of banishment from the good fellowship of all true sportsmen, take a fish out of season or one not of legal size.

Teach me the real joy of fishing, not for the fish but for the zest of the sport, and help me to spread the gospel of the preservation and the conservation of our untold riches in the gamy denizens of the depths.

And we most fervently pray that when the last line has been dried and the last rod laid affectionately away, we may find—Jonah-like—a resting place in the innermost portals of our heart's dearest desire.—THE BIGGEST FISH. Amen.



Kent, William. *Investigating an Industry; a Scientific Diagnosis of the Diseases of Management*. Introduction by Henry L. Gantt. New York: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 126.



BOOK for these times. During days of reorganization and reconstruction, it is part of the executive's job to study, analyze and investigate the methods, processes and performances of all departments and positions, both official and minor; to see where the elements of wastefulness, inefficiency, laxity, and carelessness may exist in the plant, and particularly in the offices of the company or firm.

These are days of house-cleaning, weeding out excrescences in every department, removing the barnacles, one may say, from the hulls of the ships of industry.

Mr. Kent has prepared a clearly written volume of directions for the use of those who are willing and desirous to undertake such reorganizations.

It is a survey of the character of all deficiencies in the performance and progress of any business. It may be used as a lantern by the light of which one may peer into dark corners and hidden facilities. It suggests inspection of innumerable conditions upon which may rest either success or failure.

By using its counsel and admonitions, we believe that many business men may discover that losses can be turned into profits, payrolls may be reduced, and production and office operation carried on a lower basis of burden.

Watson, John B. *Psychology from the Standpoint of a Behaviorist*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1920. Illustrated; pp. 429; index.

WITH a human understanding and a scientific manner, this work has come from the professor of psychology in Johns Hopkins University, with the sincere purpose of examining the activities of the human organism under certain and distinctive excitements.

Based upon the functions of the human body and its numerous activities, Professor Watson attempts to link the actions of the body with the mentality of the individual.

Along this line of analogous behavior of body and mind he explains many actions, many excitements, many lethargies, which have place in human intercourse, so that he is able to state that a prediction of human activity may be made with reasonable certainty.

His assertion, in particular, that common-sense psychology actually exists, is a great satisfaction to many business men who have feared that the introduction of

a new *ology* into industrial life had been based upon abnormal and unnatural bases.

He claims in a sane manner that every institution we have is based upon common sense psychology, that laws are made for the control of man by organized society, etc., etc., so that his linking the mentality of man with the organism of man makes delightful reading for any one who is eager to find a place in the sun—and who is there who is not eager?

We recommend this book for its breadth of thought and human understanding.

Martin, C. C. *Export Packing; a Guide to Methods Employed by Successful Shippers*. New York: The American Exporter, 1921. Illustrated; pp. 723; index of 12 pages.

EVERY manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, whether in the export or domestic trade, will find in this book valuable information and directions which he cannot afford to ignore. It is packed with practical consideration of the transportation of any and every kind of goods in any and every kind of container to any or every port in the world, and by every means of conveyance.

Written with knowledge of the methods pursued by transporters and receivers, with a recitation of the manners of handling every kind of package, the shipper who reads it can create within his own mind a vision of what his own procedure must be in order to ensure the safe and sure delivery of his goods at any point of destination under any condition which may regularly or irregularly prevail.

Climate and sea port conditions are considered; customs regulations; the habits of the people; problems of unusual difficulty are presented for solution.

Let us urge that manufacturers and shippers shall take the directions of this book into consideration, prevent waste and breakage, and assist their sales departments to maintain friendly relations with customers in all climes and countries,—particularly, at home. It is an inspiring book, because it is so full of genuine economics.

Cox, Coleman. (Rotarian, San Francisco.) *Take It from Me*. 1921; pp. 41.

“THE benches in the parks are filled with fellows who tried to tell the boss how to run his business.”

So Rotarian Cox says in this little collection of keen aphorisms which must have come out of his own mouth at times when his salesmen were not living up to the selling principles of “Get and continue to get—orders.”

This collection of “pep” delivered in capsules ready
(Continued on page 189)



EDITORIAL

Thank You—Edinburgh!

WHEN asked what he should say of Edinburgh, Estes Snedecor replied, "I will always think of Edinburgh as a city with a distinctive personality. It is a city that breathes the noble traditions of its people. All of us from America think it is the most beautiful city we have ever seen with its beauty and romantic charm and delightful consonance and its great wealth of historical associations as the capital of Scotland."

Mr. A. F. Sheldon said, "Americans who have enjoyed many happy days with the universal minds of such Scotsmen as Scott and Burns always knew that Scotland was the home of wisdom, but one can never realize how universal it is in Scotland until he has visited that country. The convention has taught Americans to love Scotland better than ever."

Frank Mulholland said, "We have found brilliant sunshine in a beautiful city and a people whose warmth of heart and kindness has been a delight to the trans-Atlantic visitors. Our reception in the homes of Edinburgh and in public gatherings has been exceedingly gratifying and we all go back to America full of gratitude for the many courtesies we have received at the hands of a hospitable people."

To these tributes should be added a word of appreciation to the Rotarians of the Edinburgh club for the efficiency with which they handled the arrangements prior to and during the convention. Everything that was necessary was done intelligently, promptly, and cheerfully. It all meant hard work on the part of the Edinburgh Rotarians and after the convention some were under the necessity of retiring to sanitaria to rest up, but until the last visitor left, every man and woman was at his or her post. We owe much to the Edinburgh Rotarians for the success of the convention, and not only is our debt to them but also to the Rotarians of Glasgow, Liverpool, London—in fact, to all the Rotarians of the British Isles.

In Retrospection

EVERY great event weighted with a deep significance assumes a larger and larger aspect in history as its important consequences are realized—and as time passes the Edinburgh Convention of Rotary Clubs will go down in history as a factor of tremendous weight in fostering a deeper and more poignant friendship between Nations and in advancing the cause of Rotary.

The Edinburgh Convention

THE great adventure has been successfully accomplished. Over a thousand people went from North America to attend a Rotary Convention in Edinburgh. Most of them have now returned to their homes to tell over and over again the story of the success and happiness of the great 1921 convention and of the lasting influence for the betterment of International relations which it is going to have. In view of the great import of this convention the editor of *THE ROTARIAN* regrets exceedingly that it has not proved possible to describe the convention and its ante and post events as they deserve to be described. The absence of the editor from Chicago, the slowness of mail transportation and other reasons have conspired to limit our presentation of the matter. We trust that what we are doing will prove interesting and so far as it goes, accurate, and we regret that we could not give more space to the subject.

The Other Fellow

WE read in the book of the sayings of Confucius that "Religion without learning is fanaticism" and there is a deep significance connected with this remark, for it must be remembered that to Confucius, learning meant not only knowledge of the arts and sciences as preserved in libraries, but also of the customs and thoughts of men. Every man is inclined to be a Puritan in respect to his neighbor in rather the worst sense of the word. There is an inescapable tendency to treat the sinner with the curiosity of one watching the burning of a witch in early New England. There are three things which stand out like greater beacons in the strong light of the sayings of the Son of Mary. The first is, "Judge not lest you be judged," the second is the parable of the Samaritan and the third is the remark, addressed in quiet amiability to a large crowd of leading citizens who may well be taken to represent the world at large, "Let him among you who is without stain cast the first stone!" What man living dares to say that he could stand in a public place and tell the whole story of his secret thoughts and acts truthfully and in detail without shame and miserable confusion? If there be such a man, he should be made ruler of all the earth, for he is better than all the rest of mankind. The man who

COMMENT



steeps himself in theoretical moralities and sallies forth to whip the world into line with the moral ideas which he has imbibed from the particular writers he chose to read, is a fanatic, for he has no true learning, not realizing that love—the most beautiful and most abused word in the language—alone can conquer in the end. Coral insects do not advertise; but from the depths of the ocean they have built up solid land that will last till the consummation of the world. They give their lives in silence to found continents. God, likewise, works in silences. Why all these remarks, you ask? This: if you shout your altruism from the housetops, see to it that you practice it; but the better way is to practice it without shouting.

Patriotism

A MAN who salutes the flag as it troops by him on the street and feels a conscious glow of super-patriotism thereby, is, to use a slang expression, kidding himself. Likewise, the man who pays his taxes without dishonesty, obeys the civil laws and takes an interest in his community and the welfare of his country at large is not doing works of supererogation. He is doing his duty, no more, no less. For the same reason, a soldier who dies on the battlefield is not a saint. He did his duty, no more. Perhaps the fact of the heroism involved in the performance of a soldier's duty accounts for the reason why so many good and noble men have been soldiers in the face of the apparently obvious villainy of war as such. The old word "duty" is not heard a great deal of late. It is looked upon largely as a relic of rather stuffy times, now quite out of date. It smacks of preaching. It is much more exciting to forget all about duty and go sailing up in the air in pursuit of all sorts of iridescent altruistic rainbows than it is to stand right on the ground and "Do the first thing next," as the Englishman said. Many are like the man writing treatises on social economy who died from typhoid fever as a result of the filthy drains under his own house which he neglected to have cleaned. When you go out of your way and beyond your duty (having first performed it) in the service of your own people and your Government, and when it costs time, money, labor and perhaps physical suffering to do so, you may aspire to the noble name of patriot. There are not so many.

Service

SOMEONE objected once to the use of the word "Service" in the motto and on the emblems of Rotary. He said that it reminded him of the legend over entrances used by waiters, and that the Association might thereby be taken for an association of servants. Upon this ground there is no possible objection to the word. The most cherished title of the highest ecclesiastical dignitary in the world is, "Servant of the servants of God," an expression of humility which is a perfect expression of spiritual nobility. All men are servants, willingly or unwillingly, of God, or, if you prefer the term, of the Ultimate Good. No man, to use the old-fashioned expression, really "serves the Devil," for if we are to accept the idea that there is an all-wise Master of final destiny, even the Devil himself must serve him ultimately in all his didoes, finding therein, perhaps, a particularly exquisite form of mental torment for himself. The end of all things is good, and we all serve that end, willy-nilly. Happiness consists in the discovery that serving willingly gives joy, while unwilling service leaves one blinded with selfishness in Beulah land, embittered with the Dead Sea fruit of soulless accomplishment. Either Heaven or Hell results from a state of mind. The man who serves the Ultimate Good gladly, need fear no man here nor his destiny hereafter: the man who will not serve, may indeed fear for his welfare in the household of the Master of Good Servants.

They Want Guidance

A RECENT questionnaire among school and college boys of an average age of nineteen revealed that over seventy per cent of the boys look upon work as an "interesting adventure" and desire advice with regard to choosing a vocation. A similar questionnaire among young men at work of an average age of twenty-three showed that over eighty per cent now want advice as to what their life work should be. Only fifty-nine per cent of the latter group consider work an interesting adventure. Twenty per cent of these indicated that they are inspired by the ideal of Service. These statistics show clearly the great practical help which only men of experience can give them. Good practical advice will surely and quickly increase the percentage of those who recognize life as an opportunity for service.

for quick taking without shaking, comes with only one recipe:

"Take often—and particularly in the morning."

A similar prescription is given for use by the boxful when the sales-manager is administering tonic to his salesmen.

"Take in the morning—the earlier the better; and continue to take whenever depressed."

Rotarian Cox has done a Rotary service in making his booklet of cheer and encouragement. It is good for any business man who must think of distribution and creating good will in the getting and keeping of customers.

It is a good booklet to buy for one's self, one's friends, one's employees, and one's enemies.

"It isn't what you start that counts—it's what you finish."

Chafee, Zechariah, Jr., *Freedom of Speech. "Give Your Mind Sea Room."* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1920

WITH the obvious purpose of providing knowledge of historical and contemporary precedents in connection with the utterances of those who consider themselves free, living in a free country, and with the assumed franchise of unlicensed speech, this work of Professor Chafee's is timely, strong, and invaluable in the maintenance of Americanization and Americanism on the basis of true liberty and true constitutional rights.

It is a book for the loyal business man to read and absorb for the strengthening of his own position as an educator and director of groups of employees; particularly those whose birth has taken place outside of our national domain.

It is a book of historic interest mainly, but with deep human interest, because it deals with the extravagance of human utterances released under white heats of rebellion or hatred.

It analyzes the criminal laws in their relations to free speech (which is generally interpreted to mean unlicensed speech), and determines in simple and clear English the right and wrong of what is often misunderstood as liberty.

The analyses are based upon current events, the interpretation of the meaning of "law and order," the privileges of civil liberty, civil order, espionage acts, deportations and raids as well as expulsions, are here assembled by the highest authority on the subjects in this country.

It is truly a book civic minded men cannot do without, and for editors and men in public life, as nearly all Rotarians are, it is an inspiration as well as guide book for them to use as a background for their positions in thought and public action.

For their guidance in directing others it also has a distinctive place.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. *Collected Legal Papers.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1920. pp. 316.

THE business man is not so well acquainted with the law as the law is with the business man. Few men read law; fewer believe that law is interesting. There is an inclination on the part of the rising generation to study some of the general legal conditions under which they must engage in business. Many, to protect themselves and play the safe game of honest business,

are inclined to indulge in a little reading in business law.

Grownups, however, will turn to this work of Mr. Justice Holmes, because, first of all, it is readable by other than legal minds. It is also eminently pertinent to modern thought as expressed and exchanged among business men. It provides many original bases of legal principles and precedence with which any mortal may be called upon to contend. It particularly points out the *meum et tuum* of right-doing and wrong-doing.

If such a book were read by college students in general and by high-class employees in particular, there would be less requirement for retainers of high amounts charged in the annual statements of going concerns.

Mr. Justice Holmes writes with charm and often with wit; and it is a pleasure to read his well-punctuated volume with lay understanding.

Mathewson, Park. *Acceptances; Trade and Banker's.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1921. Illustrated; pp. 372; indexed.

MANUFACTURER, wholesaler, jobber, retailer; treasurer, salesmanager, banker, and accountant—all these and more, will be well supplied in this book with information and data upon which to base their relationship to financing expanding business and protecting existing conditions both in prosperous and reconstruction eras. It gives 64 pages of Federal Reserve Board rulings; it describes the methods of handling accounts, discounting, instructions to customers, bankers' methods, bank records, etc., etc., as well as the advantages of acceptances in offering inducements to buyers.

These data apply to usage in Europe as well as in Canada and the United States.

The relationship of trade acceptances to the operation of the Federal Reserve System is so close that any business man who is unaware of the dependence of each upon the other is guilty of an ignorance which is inexcusable.

In this volume is the adequate information and description of details which should be known by progressive business men in all industries.

Eggleston, DeWitt C., Frederick B. Robinson. *Business Costs.* New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1921. Forms; Charts; pp. 587; index.

TO a very great degree this work supersedes nearly all others, at least in its comprehensiveness; at least, also, in its exhaustiveness of details, of forms, of analyses, and of methods and systems.

In its study of classification of charges, its analyses of expenses, its apportionment of costs to specific accounts, its directions for the use of charts and graphic data, its general attention to every part of the subject, there is little that any business man can want that cannot be found completely discussed and stated in this work.

The application of the results of the studies and views of the authors by business men to their respective businesses will surely improve the economic position in which each will find himself placed thru the advantages of correct usage of cost accounting and analysis.

This book is likely to become a very high standard guide for the direction of administrative machinery and the solution of many distribution problems.

"All of the orderly details of device and practice" are obtainable from careful understanding of the position of cost accounting and its scientific parts in the progress of any business of any size. This book is modern, in its attention to the latest advantages to be obtained from the science.



Rotary Club Notes

LONDON, ENGLAND—Among the delightful entertainments given by Londoners to visiting Rotarians following the Edinburgh Convention, was a Banquet at Vintners Hall, which is the club house of the "Vintner Company," which like other great commercial fraternities had its origin in the old Saxon law exacting sureties from every freeman above the age of fourteen years for his good behavior and which gave rise to the "Guilds" for payment of money into one common fund for meeting claims which might be made against brethren of the craft. At Vintners' Hall on the Thames, many interesting old ceremonies were connected with the banquet, among which was the loving cup. This is a large cup which is passed around after dinner by the master and wardens to the visitors wishing them a "Hearty welcome." The cup goes around the tables, each guest after he has drunk, applying his napkin to the mouth of the cup before

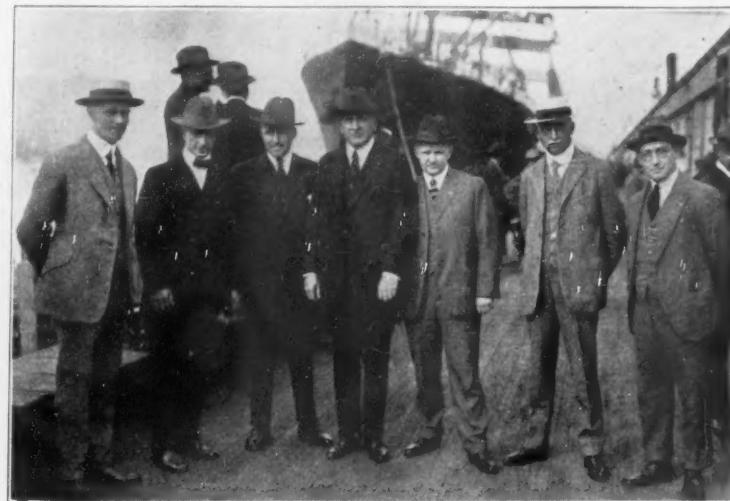
passing it to his neighbor. The practice is for the person who pledges with the loving cup to stand up and bow to his neighbor, who also standing, removes the cover with his right hand

like that practiced by Elfrida on the unsuspecting King Edward, the Martyr, at Corfe Castle, who was slain while drinking. This is why the loving cup possesses a cover.

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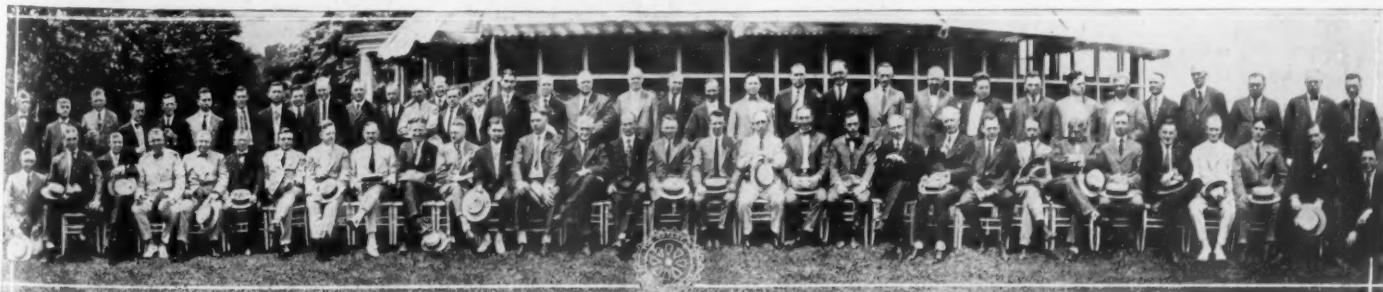
PARIS, FRANCE—During the beautiful lawn party given by the Duchesse de Vendome to visiting Rotarians following the Twelfth International Convention, greetings were written in the hostess' autographed book of great men by the following Rotarians and ladies: Arch C. Klumph, Robert H. Timmons, Roger Motten, Mrs. Chesley R. Perry, Mrs. Arch C. Klumph and Mrs. Robert H. Timmons. Under the signatures the Duchess of Vendome in appreciation of the sentiment which was attached to the signatures inscribed: "Thank you with all my heart. Henriette."

The Rotarians' hostess in addition to being Duchess of Vendome, is a Princess of Belgium, being sister of the King of the Belgians, and a member of the famous French House of Bourbon.

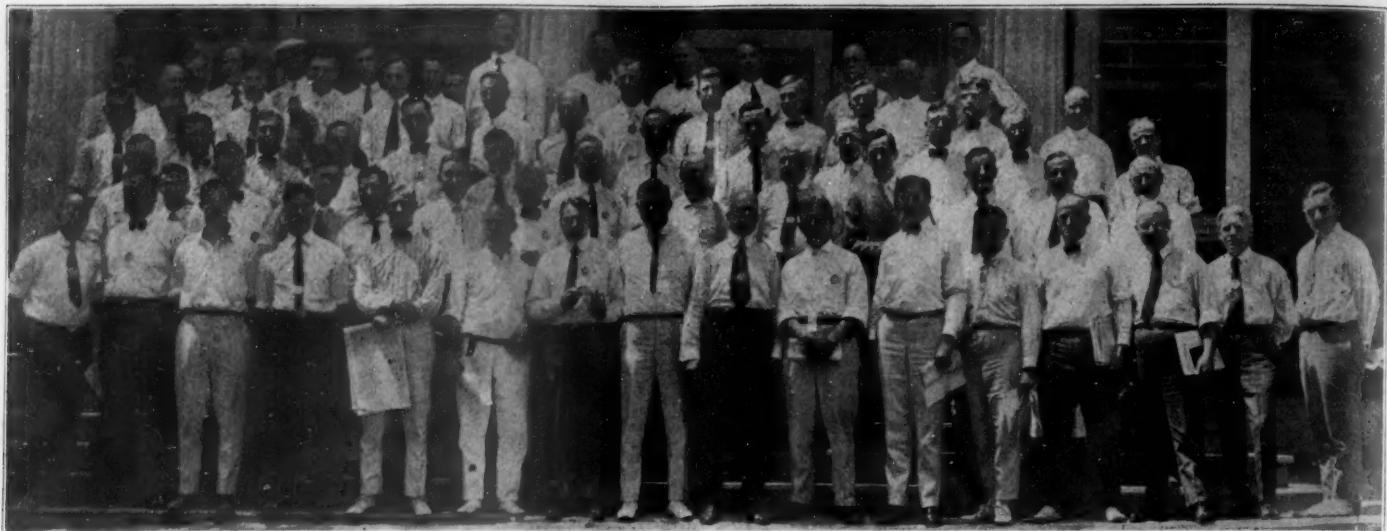


The Rotary Delegates to Australasia and friends immediately after having disembarked from R. M. S. "Niagra" at Vancouver. Left to right: Henry Kemp, Alex. McFarland, Lieut. Col. Ralston, D. S. O., J. N. Davidson, Bob Miller, Will Leckie and G. L. Bell

and holds it while the other drinks, a custom said to have originated in the precaution of keeping the right or dagger hand occupied so that the guest may be assured of no treachery



Bloomington (Ill.) Rotary at Bloomington Country Club, June 9th. The original of this picture is a panorama 34 inches long



Rotarians at Employed Officers' Conference at Lake Geneva, 1921.

SAN BENITO, TEXAS—The Rotary Club recently pulled an unique and highly amusing stunt. The secretary was supposed to have returned to the city after an absence of twenty years, in the meantime digging up the old roster of the club 'way back in 1921. He, with another member of the club, after a hearty greeting and inquiries about each other during the absence of the old time secretary, sat down and totally oblivious to the other members, carried out a dialog in which every one of the members came in for a "panning." The positions in life of the members at the supposed time of 1940 were depicted in the usual conversation between two fellows who hadn't met in twenty years and it went extremely well. There were about forty-five minutes of fun and after it was all over, everyone was unanimous in agreeing that the stunt was "something different" and one of the best ever put on.

®

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—The first big Fall event to be put over by the Rotary Club under the new administration was an Orphans' Day Outing held at Golden Gate Park, to which were invited from two to three thousand orphan children from the various institutions thruout the city. It has heretofore been the custom for the club to give a theatre party to these children, but this year it was planned to vary the program and give the youngsters a full day in the open, out in the wonderful park which is famous the world over. An elaborate program of games and special entertainment features was arranged and the 300 members of the club were kept busy all day in seeing that the kiddies had a good time. The wives of the members were also present to help take care of the children.

The San Francisco Rotary Club, upon news of the Pueblo disaster, sent \$3,300.00 to the stricken city. The

people of San Francisco have not forgotten the help which the whole United States rendered during their disaster in 1906 and the Rotarians

skilled labor necessary. Members of the club have contributed \$6,000 of the \$12,000 needed to build and equip the park and plans have been made to raise the balance thru bazaars, dances, home-talent shows, etc.

®

OPELIKA, ALABAMA—The Rotarians, according to their own reports, are either expert fishing prevaricators or they are the best fishermen ever heard of. This decision was unanimous after four Rotarians pulled off a "fishing yarn" contest. The club voted all four entitled to the rights and privileges of the Ananias club and fined each twenty-five cents. To top off the stunt, a guest of the club and member of the local Kiwanis Club, said that the fish tales reported by the Rotarians reminded him of a few fishing yarns, and before he got thru, he had the Rotarians in a mist, befogged, dazed, amazed and startled, as he rattled off wonderful fishing yarns, and he was unanimously voted the "classiest fish liar" of the crowd, and fined fifty cents.

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HAMMOND, INDIANA—The Rotary Club has taken up the matter of the improvement of the parks and boulevards and the care and planting of trees. The club has been receiving some interesting addresses concerning these problems and their solution by different cities.

®

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—The Rotary Club has taken up the work of marking the historic points which dot Richmond and its environs so that it will be easy for tourists to visit the historic battlefields and points of interest in the vicinity.

®

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS—Visiting clubs at the Third Annual Inter-City meeting, held by the Kewanee Rotary Club, started a movement in support of

(Continued on Page 187)



Tom McIlwrick, in charge of the 200 Boy Scouts who did yoeman's service at the Edinburgh Convention.

found it easy to raise this splendid gift for a sister city in distress.

®

OKMULGEE, OKLAHOMA—Thru the generosity of Rotarian Roy Alexander, who donated a tract of ground three hundred by a hundred and sixty feet, a Rotary Park has been started which, when finished, will be one of the finest small parks and playgrounds for children in the United States. Members of the local unions have volunteered to furnish free all the



Attendance Results for June and July, 1921

By SECRETARY RICHARD M. McCLURE

WELL! Well! Or should it be "Tut"? If not that it certainly ought to be something showing not only surprise but disappointment as well. The average percent of attendance of Rotary in the United States and Canada drops from 78.54 to 64.96 or almost 14%. Isn't it terrible? We can be thankful that this was for the month of June inasmuch as all districts are now in competition for attendance records during the twelve months beginning with July this year. In the majority of districts percentages seem to have slumped but little. The 14% decrease is largely attributed to the absence of a report from three of the outgoing District Governors.

This is but one further example of the condition that has existed ever since the inauguration of the Attendance Contest with regard to the June reports as to whom they should be sent and who should send the consolidated report on to the Headquarters. As the new District Governors are now on the job, it will be up to each of them to get their reports on the July attendance thru promptly and on time, if the clubs are to be given the credit due them in the contest. The new secretaries are expected to have their reports in the hands of the District Governors by the 5th of August in order to be included in the contest.

Hobart gains a point. The Hobart, (Okla.) club held five consecutive 100% meetings during the month thereby bringing up its total to twenty-five such meetings.

Mission, (Texas), holder of the world's record for consecutive 100% meetings held four such meetings during the month which gives them a total of twenty-eight consecutive 100% meetings.

Montrose, (Colo.) and Forrest City, (Ark.) both slipped into the 100% class. Brownsville, (Pa.) held three 100% meetings and Blackwell, (Okla.) two. The following clubs each held one 100% meeting during

the month; Kirksville, (Mo.), McPherson, (Ks.), Fayetteville, (Ark.), Conway, (Ark.), LaFayette, (La.), Van Buren, (Ark.), and Harrisonburg, (Va.).

There were but five clubs among all those reporting which showed an increase of 15% in attendance, these being—Hope, (Ark.)—Ottawa, (Ill.)—Nacodoches, (Texas)—Merrill, (Wis.) and Winfield, (Ks.). Three of these clubs tried mighty hard to jump into the 100% class but apparently failed. They are to be congratulated on the splendid improvement, however.

Fifty-nine clubs show a drop of 10% or more. Too bad—but one can't expect a club to soar among the clouds all the time, can he? And what's more—how's a club going to improve its attendance if it doesn't slip back once in a while. We wouldn't be surprised but that there will be some fur flying when certain Club Presidents and International officers get home from Edinburgh, in that we note these decreases occur in several clubs having prominent Rotarians absent at the Convention.

Our space is limited this month so we are going to wait until August when we hope to be able to have many fine things to say regarding the attendance activities of the clubs during July.

STANDING OF CLUBS IN ATTENDANCE FOR MONTH OF JUNE

Division A—Clubs having more than 200 members.

Division B—Clubs having between 100 and 200 members.

Division C—Clubs having between 50 and 100 members.

Division D—Clubs having less than 50 members.

Only those clubs whose reports have come thru the District Governor's hands to the headquarters office by the 15th of the subsequent month are considered in the competition.

NOTE—Bold-face figures before names of clubs designate number of times in succession clubs have appeared in list.

Name of Club	Membership	Number of Meetings	Average Percentage
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DIVISION A—Ten Highest

16 Seattle, Wash.	298.00	5	85.26
32 Oakland, Calif.	229.80	5	83.81
12 San Antonio, Texas	215.50	4	81.86
4 Oklahoma City, Okla.	202.00	4	80.19
Dallas, Texas	255.00	5	77.73
San Francisco, Calif.	295.00	4	76.52
25 ^{St.} Louis, Mo.	264.00	5	76.36
2 Denver, Colo.	202.00	5	76.14
Winnipeg, Man.	230.40	5	75.35
4 Wichita, Kan.	206.50	2	74.83

DIVISION A—Five Lowest

5 Brooklyn, N. Y.	387	5	54.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	347	4	53.45
Rochester, N. Y.	251	4	52.59
Boston, Mass.	263.2	5	50.22
32 New York City	483	6	47.00

DIVISION B—Ten Highest

Newark, N. J.	177.00	3	90.60
Savannah, Ga.	130.3	3	89.70
Austin, Texas	138.0	4	89.49
7 Niagara Falls, N. Y.	146.0	5	89.17
Bellingham, Wash.	117.25	4	87.84
Roanoke, Va.	112.50	2	87.57
Jacksonville, Fla.	139.00	4	86.60
Calgary, Alta.	139.00	4	86.00
Everett, Wash.	110.50	4	85.05
Springfield, Mo.	101.00	4	84.87

DIVISION B—Five Lowest

Jackson, Mich.	109	4	57.10
Erie, Pa.	126	5	54.76
Huntington, W. Va.	153	4	54.63
Holyoke, Mass.	101	4	54.45
Hartford, Conn.	104	4	42.78

DIVISION C—Ten Highest

Dodge City, Kan.	53.80	5	95.35
4 Long Beach, Calif.	71.00	5	94.08
Richmond, Calif.	50.00	4	94.00
Newburgh, N. Y.	65.00	4	93.95
2 Boulder, Colo.	60.33	3	93.94
Asbury Park, N. Y.	67.00	4	93.20
Winfield, Kan.	62.00	2	92.74
Wichita Falls, Texas	90.00	5	92.66
5 Harrisburg, Ill.	65.00	4	91.93
Shawnee, Okla.	86.00	4	91.86

DIVISION C—Five Lowest

Fulton, N. Y.	60.00	5	55.80
3 Bronx, N. Y.	69.00	2	55.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	51.00	5	54.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	73.00	3	47.47
3 Haverhill, Mass.	74.40	5	44.62

DIVISION D—Ten Highest

Forrest City, Ark.	27.00	4	100.00
5 Hobart, Okla.	30.60	5	100.00
6 Mission, Texas	26.25	4	100.00
Montrose, Colo.	20.75	4	100.00
4 McAllen, Texas	30.00	5	99.03
Union City, Ind.	24.00	4	95.96
McPherson, Kan.	42.00	2	98.91
Brownsville, Pa.	25.40	5	98.20
Winchester, Ind.	27.00	4	98.14
Pomona, Calif.	24.00	4	97.91

(Continued on page 207)



The Work of Dr. Charles E. Barker

By WALTER W. STRONG

The author is Secretary of Boys Work at International Headquarters in Chicago

PROBABLY no man alive is possessed of a greater gift for presenting in an engaging and convincing fashion a serious message than is Dr. Barker, and certainly no man is presenting his message with more zeal and earnestness than he. Those who see his work and are noting the effect of it agree that Dr. Barker is making one of the greatest contributions to human welfare being made today.

It has been one of the duties and privileges of the writer during the past Rotary year to arrange Dr. Barker's bookings among the clubs and because of this I have had an intimate contact with the Doctor's work that has brought me details of it which are not common property.

Dr. Barker's regular program for a day includes an address to men on *A Father's Responsibility to His Son*, an address to women on *A Mother's Relation to Her Daughter*, and one to high school boys and girls on *How To Make the Most Out of Life*.

Regarding the latter address it probably ought to be emphasized that it is not a sex talk. Dr. Barker does, however, most strenuously urge upon the pupils the danger of permitting and indulging in those liberties and undue familiarities, commonly called "spooning." That such a warning needs to be sounded widely high school teachers and principals freely testify and the accompanying incidents bear witness.

AT THE close of his high school address in a certain city a number of the girls came to Dr. Barker in a body, and their spokeswoman bravely said:

"We agree with you entirely about this matter of allowing the boys to be unduly familiar with us, but how are we going to stop it when it seems as if

a girl just has to permit spooning? We are perfectly willing to admit that you are right, but how can we go about it to stop it?"

Doctor Barker asked them if they represented largely the girls of the high school and they said they did. He then suggested that they get together while the iron was hot and



Dr. Charles E. Barker

unitedly resolve that in their high school parties and social life, from then on, they would just ask the boys to "cut out" the spooning and familiarities. That was on Friday and the following Monday the girls did pass such a resolution.

A remarkable thing about this incident is that when the boys of the high school learned of the action of the girls, they likewise had a meeting and took a stand with the girls and decided that there should be no familiarities from then on.

ABOUT a half-hour following Dr. Barker's address to the high school students at O—— on *How to Make the Most Out of Life*, the doctor and the principal were visiting together in the latter's office, a young woman came to the door and asked if she might shake hands with Dr. Barker.

When she took the doctor's hand she said:

"Your address has certainly been a great inspiration to me, and it is hard to express my gratitude to you for it all. You can never know, Doctor Barker, what your address has done for me today," and at that broke down and went sobbing out of the room.

After she had gone, the principal remarked:

"I am quite surprised that that particular young lady would go to the trouble of coming to my office in this way, because she was considered the essence of good training, a girl of a wonderful high mind and character, and needed the address, perhaps, as little as any one in the entire school."

After some minutes had gone by, another knock was heard at the door, and this time there came in a very different type of girl. She stood there in the room in a very hesitating sort of way and said:

"May I be permitted to shake hands with Dr. Barker?" and while she took the doctor's hand, broke down completely and said:

"I wish just to let you know that your address today has helped to change my whole life. Good-bye."

That was all she said and she immediately left the room, whereupon the principal said with suppressed feeling:

"This is very remarkable—a sort of coincidence. Here you have girls taking the trouble to come and ask for

you within one-half an hour after your address, both located in another part of the building, leaving their classroom work to do so. The first young lady, as I understand it, has been a student of the highest possible standing and character in our school, while the other girl is one that we have almost despaired of doing anything for, because of the fact that she has seemed to care nothing about her work, the seriousness of life, nor the value of her character. While we have not been able to lay our hands on any actual act of immorality, yet, we have been afraid that she was doing things that she ought not to do. Many of the teachers have at times tried to make some impression upon her, but up to this minute, I have never seen her manifest the slightest bit of desire to change her life, and yet you have just now heard her statement to the effect that your address had made a change in her whole life."

IMMEDIATELY following Doctor Barker's appearance at one of the Chicago High Schools a teacher wrote Superintendent of Schools Mortenson:

Dear Mr. Mortenson:

Dr. Barker has just spoken to this school. I want to tell you at once that his talk to the girls and boys was the best I have ever heard in all my life. It "got over." When he had finished, one of our large colored boys sprang to the platform and led the school in rousing cheers for the speaker. Later, I found the boy and asked, "Who told you to do that, Theodore?"

"No one, Miss Smith," he answered, hesitating; "but I saw that _____ (the chief cheer-leader) wasn't doing anything, so I just thought I would. It was all right, wasn't it?"

"Absolutely," said I.

A colored girl who has given me much anxiety for three years came to me with, "Wasn't that a wonderful talk, Miss Smith?" Her subdued earnestness said more than her words.

A white girl, who distinguished herself in September by leaning up against a Greek candy shop across the street and smiling at strange men and boys, spoke to me of the talk with grave and earnest enthusiasm. Several others have shown their appreciation in similar words—both girls and boys.

Such a talk once a month in every school would be worth more than any number of dollars and cents could indicate. Such an influence is priceless. I want to say, "I thank you for sending Dr. Barker here."

Vacation Days in Battle Creek



THERE are many ways to spend a vacation—but the real "REST VACATION" is most profitable for the busy man.

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Box 230-V
Battle Creek Michigan

Box
230-V

Please send me
the "Rest Vacation"
booklet and rates.

Name
Address

A few days later Mr. Mortenson received from the same high school the following letter, written by a girl selected by her fellow students for the purpose:

My dear Mr. Mortenson:

The pupils of the Wendell Phillips High School enjoyed Dr. Barker's talk last Friday so much that we boys and girls of a third year English class decided to write and show our appreciation to you for sending him. Never, in our three years' experience at

Phillips, has there ever been a man, no matter how eloquent he might have been, who has made forty or forty-five minutes of talking in our auditorium seem like ten; never a speaker, who, although possessing great knowledge, held us in such intense interest; never a man who caused us to laugh as spontaneously and with such enjoyment; and never an orator who made us think as deeply and seriously as did Dr. Barker. For it was not so much his brilliance, nor his eloquence,



Wading pool built by the Rotary Club of Camden, New Jersey, for the children.

nor his wit, although he is gifted with all, but it was his human sympathetic understanding of us high school students, his perfect conception of just what our thoughts, troubles and temptations are, and his frankness yet fineness in giving us practical advice, that won our sincere respect and admiration. It seems we can not praise him enough, Mr. Mortenson, nor thank you enough for sending him to us, and we are all sure that if we could listen to more speakers like him, or to Dr. Barker himself, oftener, the struggle to win for ourselves "strong arms, clear brains and brave hearts" would be made less difficult, and the different goals each one of us is striving to attain, seem nearer and easier to reach."

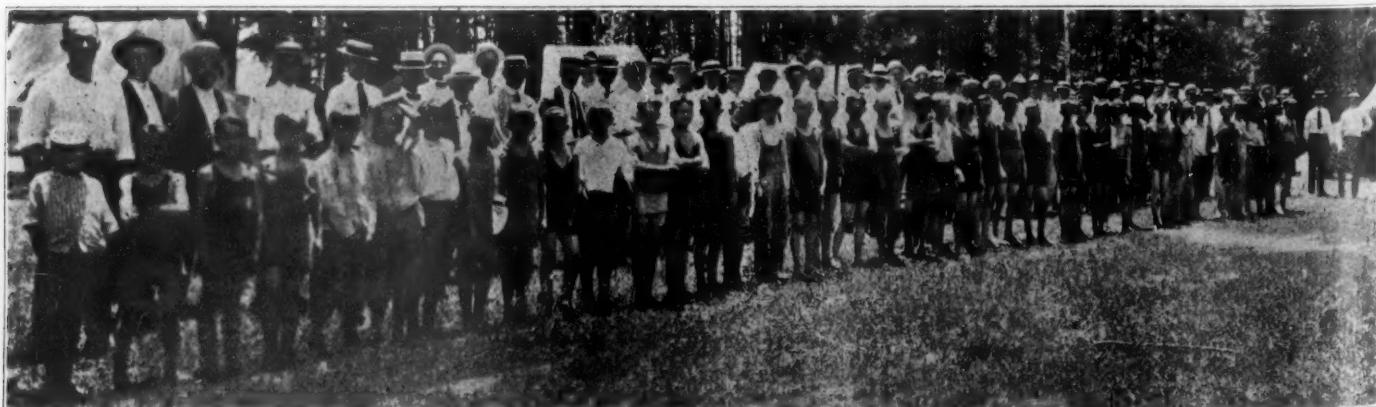
FOLLOWING is a story concerning the effect upon a boy's life of a father's employing the method of explaining to his son the genesis of

life as pointed out by Dr. Barker.

"My wife and I went to the Salt Lake City Convention, and there heard Dr. Barker deliver his wonderful *Father's* address. We had come to feel that the biggest problem of our lives was our six-year-old boy. For some reason or other we had been unable to do anything in the matter of disciplining him. He was wilful, and for a child of that age was unusually disobedient. As soon as I got back from the Salt Lake City Convention I took the opportunity on a Sunday afternoon to take my boy in the machine up into the mountains. I got out of the car and sat down. Near where I was sitting there happened to be some mountain flowers and I picked some of them, and as near as I could recall Dr. Barker's words, I told my boy the story of the beginnings of life in the plant and animal kingdom and lastly of how he himself came to be. Before I had attended the Convention my boy had asked me where he came from. As I then had no knowledge of how to tell the story, I put him off.

After I had finished my boy said, 'Papa, I want to go home right away' and on the way home during the entire ride my son sat perfectly quiet in the car and I could get but very little response from him. Well, I was afraid that I had messed things up. When we got back to the house, my boy ran inside and when I entered a few minutes later, there I found him sitting on his mother's lap, patting her cheek and I heard him say: 'Mama, I never know before what you were to me.' From that day to this my boy has been entirely changed in his attitude towards us.

"I owe Dr. Barker what I never can repay. Before I had heard his address my wife and I had studied every book that we could find that we thought might help us manage our boy—but that story of life and what he meant to his mother, and what she had done for him, and sacrificed for him, strangely accomplished what we sought and changed his little life for him. Every father should hear or read that address."



The Rotary Club of Marshall, Texas on an outing with their young proteges. Each Rotarian is backing up the Boy Scout assigned to him.

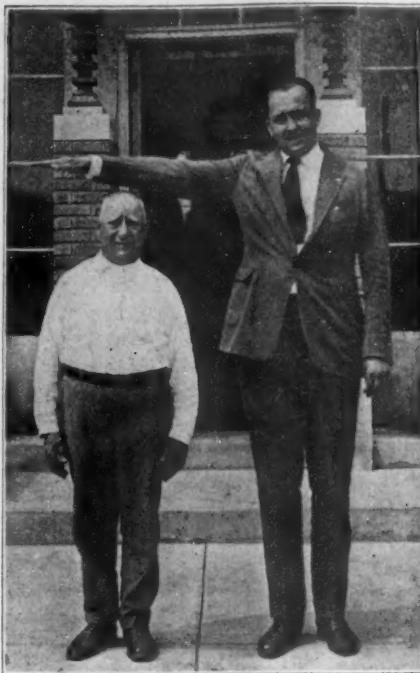
Rotary Club Notes

(Continued from Page 182)

President E. E. Baker of the Kewanee Club for District Governor for 1922-23. "Double E's" marked success as head of the Kewanee Club and his long-time experience in executive work as head of the Kewanee Boiler Company have appealed to Rotarians as revealing an ability that ought to be appropriated for the benefit of the district. The Inter-City meeting was the largest ever held in this part of Illinois. Rock Island took the prize for sending the largest delegation and Ottawa took first honors for the club coming the longest distance.

®

SWAMPSOCCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS — Twenty members of Rotary Clubs from Kansas to New Jersey and from Alabama to Massachusetts met at Swampscott during the great conference of librarians in June, for a Rotary luncheon of their own. After the luncheon they formed a Rotary organization composed solely of members of the A. L. A., choosing George Settle of Louisville as President, Charlie Rush of Indianapolis, Vice-President, Howard Hughes of Trenton, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Paul



The greatest and least (in avoirdupois) of the Rotary Club of Wabash, Indiana. Isaac Beitman is 5 ft. 2 in. tall: Paul Moore is 6 ft. 4 in. tall.

Paine of Syracuse as secretary. Earlier in the week the library Rotarians drove to Malden at the invitation of Herbert Fison of that city and took part in the weekly luncheon of the Malden Rotary Club. Two years ago they visited the Asbury Park club under similar circumstances. The Rotary librarians want to make the influence of Rotary felt in the library profession. They want to have a big and enthusiastic Rotary luncheon as one of the features of the annual conference of the American Library Association. Paul Paine asks all librarians who are members of Rotary to send him their names. He wants a complete list of Rotary in Library Service, a profession in which service is the only key to advancement.

®

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA—The Rotary Club recently held a "Club Day," the members only being present. Almost at the beginning of the luncheon a man who appeared to be serving the viands fell in what seemed to be a fainting fit, his immense salver of dishes and silverware crashing to the floor, while a dash of crimson fluid

Extracts from Brookmire Bulletins Forecasting the Industrial Crisis

FORECASTER—December 1st, 1919

"For the second half of next year the sellers should remember the same caution as the buyer. Heavy orders taken now would be very much subject to cancellation as they were immediately after the Armistice, and there is very grave danger that a demoralized financial and credit situation may be added to the outlook within the latter half of 1920."

FORECASTER—December 29th, 1919

"When the whole thing is summed up it amounts to this: We have present one of the worst financial situations which the business world has ever faced, but at the same time we have a scarcity of consumers' goods. In the meantime speculation goes on without any regard to the financial dangers, and there is grave reason to believe that it will not be ended except by a very sharp reaction in all lines. Such a reaction, however, is almost certain to be of short duration because of the real need for commodities, and those who protect their business during next Fall will be in a position to reap a harvest from a revival of business which should be very rapid because of the accumulated demand which will still exist."

Copies of similar extracts
which followed these
will be sent upon request

Are You Marking Time or Killing Time?

Many business men are complimenting themselves in the belief that they are "holding their own" during a period of general inactivity. It will be a rude awakening for those who will be compelled to realize that they have not been marking time, as they thought, but simply killing it. Marking time implies action—action preparatory to movement.

Now as never before the future of your business depends upon your readiness for the future. But it is hard to prepare if you do not know what you are preparing for. If you think your business can afford it, you can guess what is coming. Most big business men, however, realize their businesses can NOT afford it. That accounts for the great number of the nation's business leaders being listed among Brookmire clients.

The Brookmire Economic Service will give you, well in advance, definite, accurate information and advice on future business conditions. Our Consultation Department will afford you the advantages of having your individual problems individually analyzed and discussed by expert economists. The cost of the complete service is inconsiderable—a few cents a day—within the means of even the most modest enterprises.

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The Ashland, Wisconsin, Rotary Club would reply, if asked—"What do you do when you're not doing anything?"—"We pull stumps." Here they are prepared for an attack on some stumps in the Cloverland district.

gave the impression that he was dying from hemorrhage. This gave an opportunity for the "healers" and "heelers" to get into action, the bunch at this table including physicians, an inventor of a patent heel, a dentist, an optometrist and a milk distributor. The injured man's life was saved and he was returned to his family. "The Pirates" looked like '49-ers but proved generous in supplying some choice specimens of their wares to the other members. Charlie Dunscomb came in disguised as a "hayseed" visitor from Alaska and the Pirates promptly sold him a gold brick, which was followed by six-shooter practice that almost caused a riot and rout, but finally peace was restored. Then followed stunts by the "Manufacturers," the "Public Service" team, "The Parasites," "The Profiteers," "The Artists" and "The Pests." Auctioning off unattached members added to the jollity of the occasion, the prices ranging from \$3.73 to 1 cent. After the amusement followed a serious consideration of important things to be accomplished during the coming club year, the responsibilities for constructive work being distributed among the eight committees represented at the different tables.

®

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA—A fine tho' dusty automobile trip to Alta Vista, a meeting with Rotarians from Danville, an hour of posing for the movies with a lot of fun on the side, a supper of old fashioned country "eats," then a trip back to Lynchburg over mud roads without bottom, made up Lynchburg's half of the joint picnic of the Rotary Clubs of Lynchburg and Danville recently. Both clubs had

a mighty fine time and learned to know each other better.

®

SHANGHAI, CHINA—Last year the Rotary Club collected a sum of money sufficient to defray the expense of reburial in Bubbling Well Cemetery of a sailor whose body had been found in the river and buried in a nameless grave at Woosung by the Chinese

authorities. Before the arrangements were completed, however, the remains were identified thru an unusual chain of circumstances, as those of Harry G. Robertson, of the U. S. S. *Villalobos*, who had lost his life in an endeavor to save that of a shipmate who had fallen overboard. Thru the efforts of the club the remains of the heroic sailor were conveyed to America and handed over to his sorrowing mother at Riverside, Calif., who did not know whether her boy was alive or dead. The club felt more than repaid for its slight service when it received a touching letter of thanks from Mrs. Robertson.

®

NOWATA, OKLAHOMA—The Rotary Club has organized a baseball team to play in the city "Twilight League." At a recent meeting a novel and unique method of injecting "pep" into the players was used, which proved very effective. They were lined up on a bench which had been previously connected with an electric battery for the ostensible purpose of having their picture taken. At the proper moment, an electric button was pressed with most startling and "electrifying" effects. After the resulting confusion subsided, past President King gave an address on the ethics of Rotary, in which he urged the players to remember always that they were representing the Rotary Club, and that it would be better for the club for them to be "tail enders" rather than win by unfair means.

®

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND—Perhaps the most unique tribute ever paid to Rotary occurred recently when the prisoner-members of the Sweezey



Down in Harrison, Arkansas, they boast of J. Sam Rowland, who is 6 ft. 8 in. tall and Jimmy B. Frew, 5 ft. 2 in. tall. If you can beat that, go to it.

Club of the Maryland Penitentiary presented the Baltimore Rotary Club with a handsome emblematic wheel as a token of appreciation for welfare activities in the state penal institution. The Rotary Wheel is four feet in diameter, painted in the colors of the organization, mounted on a platform and operated electrically. The rim, or outer circle, of the wheel is done in blue, with silver lettering, while the interior is finished in gold and illuminated by red and green lights which flash while the hub and spokes revolve under the impetus of a motor.

Until the appointment of Col. Claude M. Sweezey as warden of the Penitentiary, affairs at that institution were in bad shape and a source of constant worry to state officials charged with the responsibility of administration. In fact, matters had almost come to a crisis when Col. Sweezey was appointed. A few weeks after this appointment the public was startled by the announcement that a "Sweezey Club" had been organized among the prisoners. This Club was composed of first-grade prisoners who had demonstrated their earnestness in refraining from infractions of the rules. The men were given privileges of social intercourse in a club room, where they could indulge in games, have access to a library and enjoy other liberties within reason.

Then the Baltimore Rotary Club began a series of evening entertainments for the Sweezey Club. They are held monthly. At the second meeting of the Rotarians and the Sweezey Club prisoners the Rotarians were surprised by the prisoners unveiling a Rotary emblem. The president of the



This is Rotarian Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor of Nebraska. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Lincoln.

Sweezey Club, as spokesman for the prisoners, stated that his fellow workmen would make a more worth while and substantial emblem if they were provided with the necessary materials. The Rotarians procured the material and at the July meeting the wheel described was presented by the president of the Sweezey Club in a fitting address of appreciation and thanks.

®

PORTLAND, MAINE—The Rotarians recently held an informal dinner honoring the departure of Donald B. McMillan, a noted explorer, who sailed for unexplored northern points. About 300 members and guests were seated at the table when the guests of the club entered to the strains of *Bowdoin Beata* played by the orchestra. The guests were escorted to their places by a great polar bear, led by an Eskimo in full Arctic costume. Attention was given immediately to the dinner, which was interrupted after the completion of the first course by a free-for-all snowball fight. Each table was plentifully supplied with ammunition and for a short time it was a merry battle with the white projectiles.

®

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Rotarian Cyrenus Cole, editor of the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, was recently elected a member of Congress on the Republican ticket to succeed James W. Good, resigned.

®

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY—The Rotary Club has been aiding the people of the town of Cerro where there is dire misery and distress occasioned by reason of unemployment among hundreds of workmen who established



Did you ever hear that an Englishman lacked a sense of humor? If so, what do you make of this picture of J. A. W. Rushworth of the Rotary Club of Manchester, England?



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their homes in Cerro at a time when the packing plants were operating at their fullest capacity. It has been reported that deaths from starvation are a daily occurrence and that physicians and police authorities are making futile efforts to combat the situation. Two of the largest packing plants have practically suspended operations and it is reported that with the closing of another plant very soon the army of unemployed will be augmented by seven hundred. This catastrophe is a result of industrial paralysis, which is prevalent throughout the world and despite the efforts of the companies to succor the unfortunate, the situation is very serious. The club immediately appropriated one hundred pesos from the club's funds towards supplying the most needy with food. It was also resolved to designate Don Victor, Don Silvestre, Don Joaquin and the Secretary as a committee on investigation to visit Cerro and make a report on the situation. The club is making every effort to interest the press and the municipal authorities.

®

DALLAS, TEXAS—A recent meeting of the Rotary Club took the form of a baseball game. The members were all in uniform and used large rubber balls filled with air that were almost impossible to catch or to bat. As the different players came up to bat, Mr. Steve Cloud read different articles from the Rotary Code of Ethics. All the members were delighted with the fun. Whenever anyone caught the ball they had to tell the batter's name and business in order to make an "out."

®

GENEVA, NEW YORK—When a party of one hundred and fifty-three children sent by the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund arrived in Geneva, all the Rotarians and hundreds of other citizens were at the station and served sandwiches and milk to the youngsters. After the children's picture had been taken, the Rotarians drove all those boys who were not assigned to Geneva homes to the Y. M. C. A. camp at Vine Valley, where they thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

®

MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA—This new Rotary Club is starting out right with the service idea. They recently took fourteen little orphans for an auto ride into the country and then to the Inter-State fair at Fargo. There they treated them to everything from the side-shows on the pike to pink lemonade and hot dog sandwiches. At 10:30 p. m. the Rotarians took home a tired but happy bunch of kiddies and agreed that they had had just as good a time as the children.

It Happens That

one of the oldest Rotary Clubs (No. 66) thinks so much of "The Rotarian" and its readers, that it voted to "take no chances" on its news and publicity for its Wonder City being omitted from each monthly issue.

So, with each succeeding month, "there will be a story" here, that the world's best business men may know just how much "better than an ordinary city" is—

HOUSTON, TEXAS U. S. A.

"A Gulf Port—Where 17 Railroads Meet The Sea"

and particularly HOW and WHY it is:

THE LINK for Mexican, Pan-American and South American trade extension.

THE SPOT to keep in touch with for every world-firm interested in Cotton, Linters and Cotton-seed products.

THE CENTER of the Country's oil producing and refining and international shipping of Petroleum Products.

Perhaps you are interested in Houston NOW and CAN'T WAIT for next month's "story?" Write or wire, Secretary

ROTARY CLUB OF HOUSTON

PONCE, PORTO RICO—During a recent competition held by the Rotary Club for the two best definitions of "Rotary" the following two submitted in Spanish were awarded the honors:

The first prize was taken by Don Juanito Chavier of the Banco Comercial de P. R.—"Rotary es la mejor rueda puesta al servicio de la Comunidad porque solo se mueve a impulso del bien, sin factores extraños que la detengan."

Don Xavier Mariani, this year's president, submitted the next best definition: "Rotary. Imantado engran-

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THE GREATEST PRIMARY RICE Marketing and Milling Center.

WITH SEVENTEEN RAILROADS and its Deep Water Ship Channel, adequate Wharfage and Warehousing, — the Ideal Distribution Point for the Southwest and Latin-America.

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The Official Ships
To The
Edinburgh Convention

It is with great pleasure that we announce the resumption of our special New York-Mediterranean Winter sailings so popular in pre-war days.

A trip over the southern route amidst the luxurious surroundings of these Liners is both full of pleasure and recreation to those traveling direct to Mediterranean points, as also to those who take the trip for its delightful days at sea and the entertaining sights and scenes at the various ports of call.

Calls are made at MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO, NAPLES, PATRAS, PIRAEUS, TRIESTE, ALEXANDRIA. Ports vary according to cruise. Stop-overs and return trips via North Atlantic may be arranged for.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

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CARONIA OCT. 22
Due back New York Nov. 30

CARONIA DEC. 7
Due back New York Jan. 16

CAMERONIA NOV. 19
Due back New York Dec. 31

CAMERONIA JAN. 10
Due back New York Feb. 26

fluted basket with one or two orange blossoms attached. The usual card with the date of his marriage accompanied the package.

®

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS—Rotarian Ray Gill recently gave a very fine two-minute address before his club dealing with "The Rotary Club Two Hundred Years Ago." The data regarding this old time "Rotary" Club is taken from Sir Roger de Coverley papers which many Rotarians will remember as a part of the prescribed reading given early in their scholastic

LUTCHER

Orange, Texas, Has High Standards to Maintain in its Lumber

For years a large portion of the people of Orange have been engaged in some capacity or other in the manufacture and distribution of lumber. They are strong believers in the Golden Rule and practice it daily for the good of all dealers and consumers of



Southern Pine

"Lutcher—Orange" quality and service is well and favorably known in all the principal lumber consuming centers of the world. We fully realize that "he profits most who serves best" and therefore zealously guard our reputation for honest dealing. Whenever you have occasion to use or sell Southern Pine lumber—give "Lutcher—Orange" a trial.

The Lutcher & Moore Lumber Company

H. J. LUTCHER STARK, *Rotarian*

ORANGE, TEXAS

ORANGE

After the Edinburgh Convention

You will be more interested than ever in British Rotary

Keep Yourself in Touch by Reading

"THE ROTARY WHEEL"

The Magazine of the 24th District

Subscription Two Dollars and a Half a year
Commencing Any Time

Send your name and address and two dollars and a half to Frank R. Jennings, I. A. of R. C., 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. He will forward them. Make checks payable to Frank R. Jennings.

By placing your advertisement in "The Rotary Wheel," you will appeal directly to 2,500 of the leading British and Irish manufacturers, jobbers, retailers. You could not choose a better medium. Rates moderate. Obtainable from Frank R. Jennings (address as above) or direct from Thos. Stephenson, Hon'y Sec'y British Association of Rotary Clubs, 6 So. Charlotte St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

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UP TO US
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Tags are little things and the busy buyer often fails to notice the quality he is getting but poor tags on your products become conspicuous by their absence.

AMERICAN TAGS deliver the goods and with us service is a vital part of every order.

1001 Different kinds, colors and qualities.

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AMERICAN TRUST CO.

E. H. MILLER, Pres., *Rotarian*

South Bend, Indiana

endeavors. Rotarian Gill quotes a footnote explaining one of the references in an article published in *The Spectator*, March 1, 1711, as follows:

"In Addison's day there were many coffee houses in London, each having a particular set of visitors. Thus 'Wills' was the literary coffee house (tho Addison speaks of politicians), Childs' the ministers' and doctors', the Grecian the lawyers'; the St. James was political, used chiefly by the Whigs, as the Cocoa-tree was by the Tories."

The following is the first paragraph of an article headed "The Spectator at His Club," published April 9, 1711, concluding with the footnote explanatory of it:

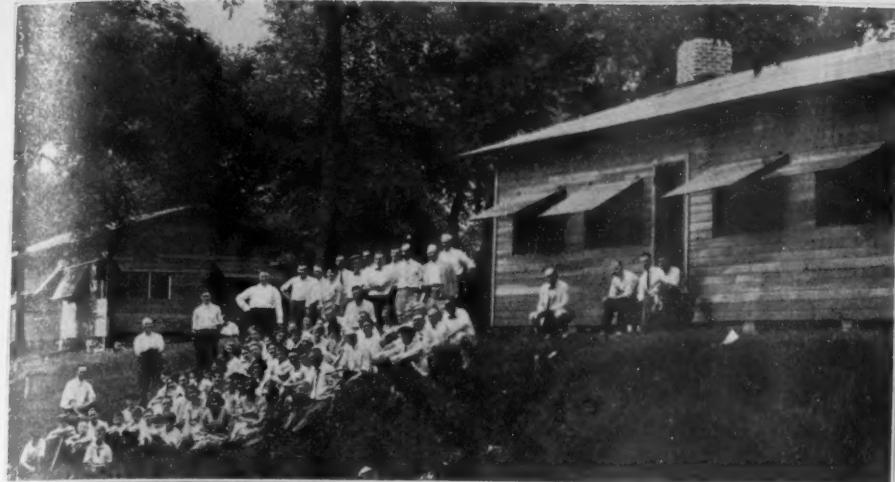
"The club of which I am a member is very luckily composed of such persons as are engaged in different ways of life, and deputed as it were out of the most conspicuous classes of mankind; by this means I am furnished with the greatest variety of hints and materials, and know everything that passes in the different quarters and divisions, not only of this great city, but of the whole kingdom. My readers, too, have the satisfaction to find that there is no rank or degree among them who have not their representative in this club, and that there is always somebody present who will take care of their respective interests, that nothing may be written or published to the prejudice or infringement of their just rights and privileges."

®

EASTON, MARYLAND—The Rotary Club recently gave a farewell dinner to Nicholas Orem, one of its charter members, who leaves Easton for Prince George County, Md., to assume charge of the schools of that county. There were forty guests at the dinner. Sixty-four in all sat down. The State Superintendent of Schools and County President of School Board, the Mayor of Easton and Rotarian N. E. Clark made addresses. Guests from every section of the county were present and Rotarian Orem was given a reception following. This was the Club's first real function and it made a deep impression on the guests.

®

DENISON, TEXAS—The most pretentious celebration of Independence Day Denison and north Texas has ever seen was staged this year by the Rotary Club, assisted by the local post of the American Legion. Under the direction of Richard G. Boyd, the Rotarians prepared an elaborate program and the Legion contributed a sham battle. The day's events opened with a parade of floats and decorated automobiles. The parade terminated at Forest Park where the other events were held. The Rotarians had



New camp for boys near Streator, Illinois, built by the Rotary Club of that city.

charge of fifteen concessions, the usual lunch, cold drink, country store and paddle wheel stands. A band played during the afternoon. Ath-

a sham battle, an attack upon a machine gun nest took place. The celebration ended with a spectacular and beautiful display of fireworks. The Rotarians had advertised the celebration thruout that section of Texas and Oklahoma. Automobiles and trains from nearby points brought several thousand visitors. Fully 10,000 persons were packed in the athletic field for the sham battle and fireworks. The Rotarians applied their part of the day's receipts toward a debt upon the Salvation Army home, which they bought and furnished for the post.

®

DRUMRIGHT, OKLAHOMA—The Rotary Club, with the assistance of the Lions Club, have just completed a park and playground for the children. The park is equipped with slides, swings, tennis and ball courts, a wading pool and merry-go-round, all of which equipment was supplied by local talent and volunteer labor. Seats capable of accommodating hundreds were donated by Lions and Rotarians and the playground bids fair to have as wide an appeal for grown-ups as for the youngsters.

®

RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY—The Rotary Club won a silver cup in the 4th of July parade held in that city for the organization making the best showing.



Rotarian Ernest E. Withers, who was accidentally shot and instantly killed while on an errand of mercy during the Pueblo flood.

letic features of the day consisted of two boxing bouts, a wrestling match and baseball game. At eight o'clock



Rotary Isle, the summer home of Rotarian, C. A. Morris was officially dedicated by the Waterloo, Iowa, Club in attendance with their ladies.

Say it with Flowers



Your Message

When you want to send a message of love and good cheer—***say it with flowers***—they will tell the story in language which you cannot express in cold words.

¶ When you want to send a message of sympathy—***say it with flowers***—silently they will convey the true sentiment which you wish to express.

¶ Your local Rotary Florist is equipped to serve you with the cheerful aid of the Rotary Florists everywhere—just leave your instructions with him and rest assured that your wishes will be carried out

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Rotary Florists Everywhere

*September Birthday Flower
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*Just like wiping
your face
with a towel*



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Best Dealers
Everywhere

ENDERS SALES COMPANY
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MIAMI,
ARIZONA—Not withstanding the fact that John C. Light of the Norman-Light Lumber Co. was away attending the meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Arizona, he nevertheless was present at the meeting of the Rotary Club and acted as chairman of the luncheon, occupying his usual place at the head of the table, altho maintaining strict silence thruout the meal. This paradox is explained by the fact that in the absence of the real "John C." a lumber man had been made from lumber from his lumber yard, neatly dressed with clothing collected from here and there, and carefully deposited in the seat of honor at the luncheon table.



Above and below are views taken during the wonderful picnic given to all the orphaned children in Lowell, Massachusetts, by the Rotary Club.



ing up a good attendance record to a very marked degree.

®

TYLER, TEXAS—A recent Ladies' Night meeting was proclaimed by all to have been one of the most successful meetings ever held by the Rotary Club. After dinner, one of the prominent members of the club, who is also a prominent member of the Baptist Church, was put on trial for bootlegging. Judge Warren of the District Court presided. The jury was composed of about equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen. The witnesses were apparently of varying grades of intelligence, veracity and moral standards. It was somewhat difficult to know the defense witnesses from the prosecution. The Judge skillfully summed up the testimony, pointing out that the court was prohibited from expressing an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and, therefore, he would only say that if the jury was impressed as he was, they would give the accused the limit. The accused was found guilty and sentenced either to end his bachelorhood instanter, or go to jail.

®

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—The Rotary Club held a rather unique meeting when they had supper at the Virginia Boat Club, an organization dating back in its history many, many years. They were greatly entertained by boat racing, canoe tilting, swimming, etc., and are unanimous in their agreement that outdoor meetings help wonderfully during the summer time in keep-



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LUCKY-CURVE
SAFETY-SEALED
Fountain Pens

STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA—This new Rotary Club has already organized a boys' band and contributed \$100 for needed equipment. The club has also entertained the high school graduates of the town and has done everything possible to persuade the

SOME MORE IMPRESSIONS

(Concluded from page 160)

Scottish airs. Sir Harry Lauder favored with several of his songs and danced with the ladies. The arrangements of the cruise were in charge of Rotarians Harry Lauder, Granville Heilbron and William Logie.

Homeward Bound!

DURING the past two months a score of steamships have been bringing home Rotarians from the Convention at Edinburgh. Every first-class ship has had from two or three to fifty or one hundred Rotarians on board. In every case convention impressions have been exchanged and Rotary friendships have been cemented. In some cases very interesting Rotary meetings have been held and there has been much enlightenment of non-Rotarians with regard to Rotary.

AT the closing session of the Edinburgh Convention, Bailie Allan, representing the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in expressing the City's appreciation of having had the Convention within its gates, quoted from Bobbie Burns:—

"Will ye no' come back again?
Will ye no' come back again?
Better lo'ed ye canna be.
Will ye no' come back again?"

This came to be the farewell word of all the Edinburgh people for their visitors. In response, one of the American Rotarians prepared the following:

"Oh, we will come back again!
Sure, we will come back again!
Better friends we canna find.
Yes, we will come back again."

boys and girls to continue their education as long as they can.

®

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.—The Kiwanians defeated the Rotarians at baseball recently with a score of 18 to 3, but the vanquished had many excuses to offer, among which was that the Kiwanis players won because they had prettier uniforms. Another Rotarian laid the blame for the defeat upon the diamond. He said: "We got our baseball training in a cow pasture and we always get panicky on one of those stylish diamonds. We could beat 'em in Bill Moncrief's pasture all right." Another Rotarian frankly declared that baseball is not the Rotary game, but he claimed Rotarians were acknowledged champions in the game of horse shoes, tiddlediwinks and greased pole climbing.

®

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.—The Rotarians recently entertained their ladies at Saratoga Lake where a real pugilistic bout was pulled, the "fight-



REO

now uses Champion Spark Plugs as regular factory equipment.

The choice of that manufacturer is further emphasized by the endorsement of Cunningham, Dorris, H. C. S., McFarlan, Mercer, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Rolls-Royce, Stearns-Knight, Stutz, Winton and over 300 other manufacturers of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, etc., who use Champion Spark Plugs exclusively.

Your dealer can supply you with the proper type of Champion Spark Plug for your engine.



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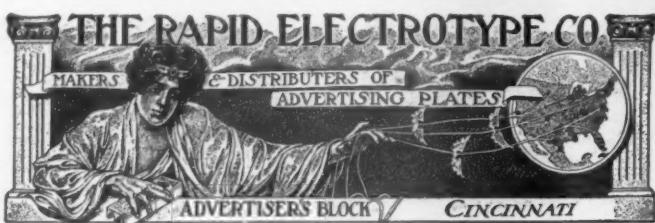
ers" being "Slugger" Grout, and "Kid" Schermerhorn. From newspaper reports, this fight had it all over the Dempsey-Carpentier battle, the contestants being brought back to life by their seconds in a badly demoralized state. There was also a weird base ball game with nine men on one side and fourteen or seventeen on the other, but the scorer became tangled among the base hits and errors, the umpire gave it up as a bad job, and time was called in time for a good dinner. The Rotarians did their best to entertain their ladies, singing the "Soup Song" with a vim. They fined men ten cents for being late and fifteen cents for blaming it on their wives; they pulled the damper out and the smoke went up the chimney just the same; they rose to extend

their arms heavenward with Liza Jane and had Grouty and Jim Crapp sing solos and duets, and the jazzy orchestra play between times—oh, an' everything. All in all the occasion was one grand success.

®

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK—The Schenectady *Union-Star* recently printed an article complimenting the Rotary Clubs of Albany, Troy and Schenectady on their efforts to bring the three cities closer together in a social, and industrial way. Part of the item follows:

"Time was when it was a day's journey from one of these cities to another; now one may traverse the triangle, transact business in all three, and be home for lunch. Time was, when to visit one of these cities placed one among strangers in a strange lo-



W. H. Kaufmann, President and Treasurer, Rotarian

HOTEL SINTON CINCINNATI



HOME OF THE CINCINNATI ROTARY CLUB

We've learned a lot from Rotary, including the generous sharing of Rotary Hospitality, Rotary Co-operation and unwavering consideration for all Rotarians.

700 ROOMS 700 BATHS 700 SERVIDORS
MANAGEMENT
ROTARIAN JOHN L. HORGAN



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To display pictures, maps, drawings, charts, photographs, without injuring the exhibits or marring the walls, use

Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
The fine needle point protects and the glass head holds the exhibited article tightly to the wall. Samples free to Rotarians.
Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. **10¢ Per Pkt.**
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Secretaries: Send 4 cents in stamps for Rotary Club Attendance Chart.
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U. S. Flags—All Sizes—Qualities and Prices.
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BETTER BUSINESS

1921 can only be a big year for the man who puts forth honest, concentrated effort along the lines for which he is best fitted. There are 65% misfits in some organizations and Mr. Employer wonders why production is lost. During the past seventeen years we have placed over 300,000 people with over 35,000 of the best firms on all parts of the globe.

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BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE
J. O. Craig, President (Rotarian)

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MR. EMPLOYER, if you are looking for a high-grade EXECUTIVE, ACCOUNTANT, CLERK, SALESMAN or TECHNICAL MAN, you should try our FREE SERVICE.

MR. MAN, if you are seeking a BETTER FUTURE you should get in touch with us TODAY. We have dozens of positions for EXECUTIVES, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, CLERKS, and TECHNICAL MEN.

ality: now many concerns do business indiscriminately in all three cities. All that is worthy in civic aspiration, the Rotary Clubs of the three cities will foster."

®

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN—The Rotary Club held a recent luncheon at the 1,280-acre farm of Rotarian Fred Zoellner, in the fertile Buckland area, nine miles northwest of the city. The luncheon took place on a spacious porch overlooking a couple of thousand acres of growing grain most of which was wheat that will go about fifty bushels to the acre. The Prince Albert Rotary Club is the farthest north Rotary Club in the province and one of the farthest north clubs in the world.

®

POCATELLO, IDAHO—The big athletic event of the season was the Rotary-Kiwanis baseball game. Funds derived from the game were donated to the local Boy Scouts. The game was unique in the annals of local sports, and had a very large attendance. Lawyers, doctors, undertakers, railroad superintendents and other professions were represented.

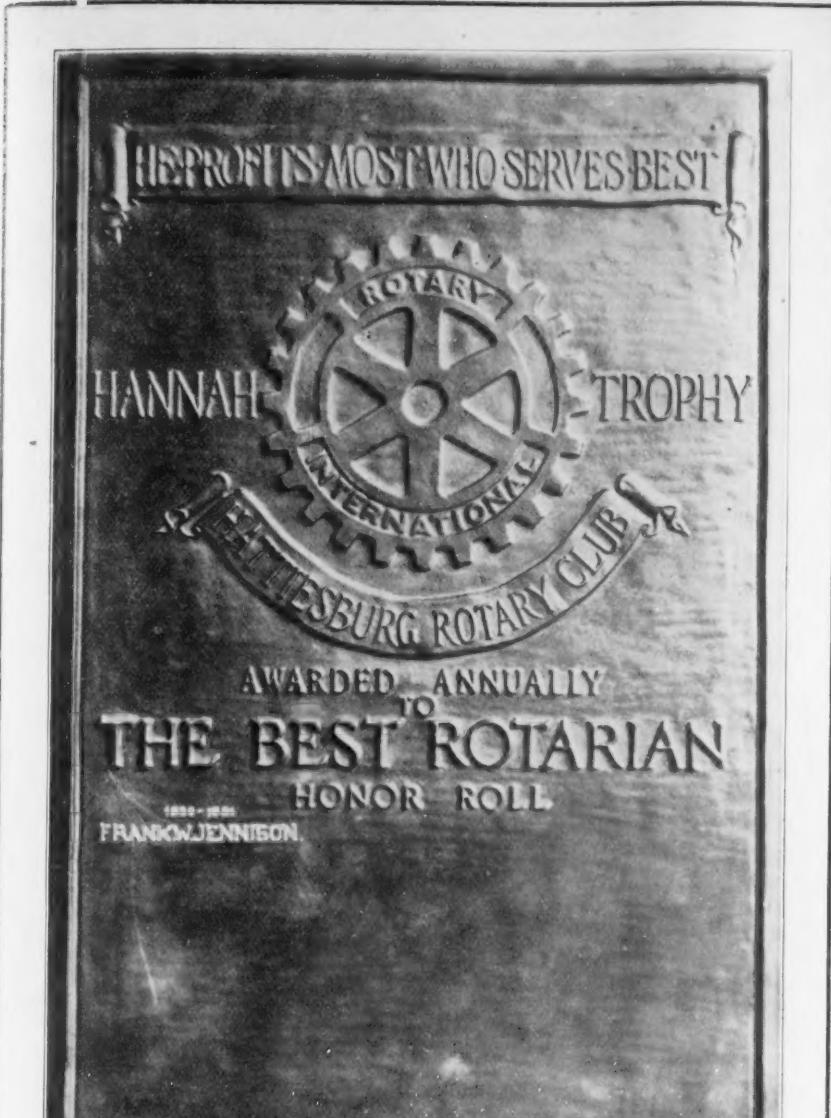
®

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON—Rotarian Hal Sylvester of the Rotary Club wrote a very fine song entitled *Wenatchee Rotary* to the tune of America, the first verse of which follows:

"My Rotary of thee,
And thou our Wenatchee,
Of thee I sing.
Club of a generous bunch
Club that has got the hunch
At every Thursday lunch
To do something."

®

BUFFALO, NEW YORK—Recently the Rotary Club received a letter from the Chief of Police informing them that they had arrested the day before a Red agitator who was giving talks on the street corners of Buffalo. This man had asked the police to let him give his talk before a representative group of business men and let them be the judge as to whether the points he presented had any truth in them and whether he should be allowed to give the talk from street corners. The Chief wrote that the police had decided, with the permission of the Rotary Club, to let the men talk before that Club and let them be the judge as to the truth of the facts presented. Altho one of the warmest days of the summer there were more than 350 members of the Buffalo Club present. The "Red" was brought in by the Chief and one of his sergeants and gave his address, in which he condemned everybody and everything and grew very violent. At the end of the address, shouts of



Trophy known as the "Hannah Trophy" awarded each year to the member of the Hattiesburg, Miss. Club who has been the best all-round Rotarian for a year. The first winner was Rotarian Frank W. Jennison.

"Lock him up, lock him up!" were heard from all parts of the room, and just as the bolshevist was about to be marched off by the officers of the law, he removed his disguise and revealed the features of Rotarian Jack O'Brien of the Racine, Wisconsin, Rotary Club. Rotarian O'Brien is a member of the Constitutional Defense League and a professional "soap box orator." After revealing his identity, he gave a splendid address, taking the opposite point of view, answering the arguments made by the "Red," and showing in a definite way how the agitators present part of the truth while giving the impression of presenting the whole truth. After this address, Rotarian O'Brien received a very enthusiastic ovation and it was unanimously agreed that the stunt was a tremendous success.

®

Ocala, Florida—Altho "eats" are

by no means the most important part of a Rotary luncheon, the Ocala Rotary Club believes it has discovered a way to get around the luncheon difficulty which is experienced by so many Rotary Clubs, and passes on the idea in the hope that it will be of service to others. The luncheons of the Ocala Club are served by the various women's civic and church organizations of the city. Each organization serves for a period of one month. It gives the Club excellent luncheons served in a most tasteful manner, and the plan also affords the women's organizations as opportunity to make something for their respective treasuries, the luncheons being served on a cost-plus basis. The ladies are allowed a definite sum over and above the actual cost of the material for each luncheon.

Believing thoroly in the value of

*The New Hotel
in Norfolk, Neb.*



H-L STEVENS & CO. ARCHITECTS

—and in
Norfolk, Neb.,
Rotarians
Backed It!

Rotary and civic sloth never
were bedfellows.

Which brings us to the subject of Norfolk, Nebraska.

Norfolk was just a normal mid-western town. 8,000 population. One of those one- or two- mediocre-hotel towns wherein predominated the wash-bowl-and-pitcher.

So, naturally, traveling folks fought shy of Norfolk.

Then Rotarian Hockenbury was called.

He built, organized, and directed a large volunteer sales force and in one week sold \$501,400 in common stock to 1,741 individuals.

Now Norfolk can again begin to growl

By-the-way, have you read "Financing Your City's New Hotel?" It's worth your time and your copy is waiting!

Rotarian E. J. Hockenbury
President and General Manager

*Established 1911
Incorporated 1920*

**The
Hockenbury
System Incorporated**
3rd & Locust Sts.,
Harrisburg, Penna.

The Emblem of Rotary

is the Wheel of Service—each cog ready to mesh into the place that offers opportunity for service. And the Spirit of Rotary keeps the cogs from getting rusty.

It is our privilege to serve Rotarians by manufacturing and distributing—thru the local Rotary Jeweler or Club Secretary—the Official Rotary emblem. Give us the opportunity to serve as we are fitted best to serve. Help us keep Rotary cogs bright. Wear the Emblem—enjoy the distinction of being a Rotarian.

Official design I. A. of R. C.



No. 78 10K \$2.50 No. 77 10K \$2.25 No. 73
14K 2.00 14K 2.75 10K \$3.50

Our new folder of Rotary Jewelry sent to you thru your club Jeweler or directly from us.

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Manufacturers of

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(Rotarians F. E. Potter and E. W. Barney)

inter-city meetings, the Ocala Club recently gave a picnic and boat ride on the Ocklawaha River and invited the Orlando Rotarians;

this being a hospitable return of the delightful automobile ride, baseball game and supper at which the Ocala Rotarians were the guests of the Orlando fellows. These inter-club meetings are bringing the towns closer together.

®

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA—The Staunton Rotarians are making a determined effort to better the relations between the people of Staunton and the surrounding country, and to that end, the entire club has attended many of the church lawn parties in the county during the past summer. By this means it is hoped to lead the people of town and country to know each other better, and once this is accomplished, all problems will be easier of solution.

®

CUERO, TEXAS—Recently Rotarian A. S. Bush, superintendent of the public schools, called a meeting of the Rotary Centennial Celebration Committee and club presidents of the 18th District to meet and lay plans for the successful observance of "Texas Founders Day" 1921 is the 100th anniversary of the coming to Texas of the First American settlers under the leadership of Steven F. Austin. The idea was conceived by Rotarian Bush at a club meeting and heartily endorsed by Third International Vice President, H. J. Lutcher Stark and District Governor George Holmgreen, the latter having appointed an executive committee of thirteen to plan the celebration, naming Rotarian Bush as chairman.

®

DODGE CITY, KANSAS—The Rotarians and their wives recently held a most enjoyable meeting at Ft. Dodge, the State soldiers' home. The program was made up chiefly of music, much of it being community singing in which everybody joined. After the refreshments there were some very interesting addresses, one of the speakers saying that altho he had visited many soldiers' homes he had never seen one that was characterized by as fine a spirit as the Ft. Dodge home. One of the advantages of this home, over other homes is that the soldiers are permitted to have their wives with them.

®

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Over a hundred Rotary osteopaths attended the Na-



Rotary Boys' Camp at Salisbury, North Carolina

tional Osteopathic Association meeting in July and registered at the Cleveland Rotary Club luncheon. This is over half of all the Rotary osteopaths in the country.

®

MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN—The Rotary Club has taken an option on a piece of property on the Clinton River within the city limits for a public park. A drive is now under way to obtain enough public contributions to purchase the property and turn it over to the city for park purposes. This will give the city a public bathing beach and picnic grounds.

®

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA—The Rotary Club in this city follows the practice of inviting three individual members of the club to each session of the board of directors. They have found the effect of this practice deeply gratifying as it keeps the members in touch with the work of the Board, develops directorate timber, and gives the board the opinion of the individual members. These "temporary directors" sit only one night, have a voice in the proceedings, may discuss matters before the board, make suggestions and to all intents and purposes, are members of the Board except that they do not vote.

The Club has just completed its first quarter under the budget system and the result is more than satisfactory to the Board of Directors and membership. Under the new system each member pays \$100.00 per year flat, payable quarterly, and this covers all expenses of the member. A total of 42 weekly luncheons and 10 monthly dinners is provided for in this budget, the monthly dinners being eliminated in July and August. This budget also provides for sending delegates to International Rotary conventions, sending the president and secretary to the conferences for the club, and for the delegates to the District Conference, together with a fixed sum for all other regular activities of the club, so that each member knows the amount his membership is to cost him. It is believed that this budget will take care of all the needs of the club, altho there is no rule that further calls for funds cannot be made if found necessary.

MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN—During the month of June President Harry Brodie divided the club into ten teams with a captain over each, and told them to go forth and raise a thousand dollars. They ran 'most every kind of a show that could be imagined, from theatre parties to barn dances, and some of them even extracted money from members in an "unlawful" manner, but they cleared thirteen hundred dollars and put the club on its feet financially. Governor "Velvet Joe" says this is the first time they have ever had over fifty dollars in the treasury at one time.

®

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO—The Rotary Club is caring for two crippled children, one being in a hospital at Cincinnati and the other at Cleveland. They recently gave the forty-six children in the local Children's Home an automobile ride with refreshments which was very much enjoyed by the youngsters. The club is also contemplating erecting at one of the springs in the city park a suitable drinking fountain in the form of the Rotary emblem.

Impressions of the Convention

(Concluded from Page 155)

been held and was finally coming to an end. It had surpassed the expectations and the fondest hopes of even the most visionary dreamer, and was now about to become a matter of historic record. There had been four splendid days with the Paris club. The British and the French and the Americans had been linked together in a new spirit of friendship and now they were to pledge in toasts for the last time in the Twelfth Convention their friendship and their devotion to a cause.

There were addresses by Messrs. Gorce, President of the Paris club, Past President Albert S. Adams, President McConnell, of the British Association, President McCullough, of the International Association and Secretary-General Perry.

The Secretary-General in a few well chosen words, which epitomized the whole Convention, presented the Paris club with a Rotary flag. He called attention to the colors of the flag—the white of purity, the blue of loyalty, and the substitute for the red—the sacrifice of service, the gold—the reward of friendship in service.

"Was it a vision, or a waking dream? Fled is that music: do I wake or sleep?"

But Rotarians the world over will say in the words of Tennyson:

"Over the margin
After it, follow it,
Follow the Gleam."



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What a Boy-Life Survey Showed in a Big City

By THE BOYS WORK SECRETARY

IMPELLED by the desire to do a bigger and better piece of Boys Work, the Boys Work Committee of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Missouri, determined to make a thorough survey of the conditions affecting boy life in that city.

The first thing to be done was to effect an adequate organization to make the survey and to do this the entire membership of the Rotary Club was drafted, the assistance of the Parent-Teacher Associations was enlisted and eighty-four committees were formed, among whom the work of canvassing the city and securing the desired information was divided.

The results of the survey were summarized in a printed report of sixteen pages, the reading of which will be a source of inspiration and new purpose to everyone concerned in Boys Work.

Following is given extracts from the report which give a fair idea of the thorowness of the committees' work and will help other Boys Work Committees better to see their opportunity to serve the boys in their respective communities:

Boy "Delinquents" Mean Not Only a Loss But a Public Menace

THE JUVENILE COURT of Jackson County is the delinquent boys' forum. It is the place where the wayward boy has the opportunity to be seen and heard. Though he be condemned by his neighborhood folk and the officers, he still has the chance of open discussion with the Juvenile Judge in the Boys' Court.

Many hundreds of delinquent boys have been convinced of the error of their ways in this forum, and have gone forth to a better life. But the Juvenile Court cannot combat the breeding places of vice and crime unless backed up.

The Probation Department of this court has but one officer to care for all boys on probation. Think of one officer—a woman—having six or seven hundred boys paroled to her during the year!

Remove the Screens to keep Boys Out of the "Joints"

UNDER COMMERCIALIZED recreation, many soft drink, candy and fruit stands are really camouflage for vending the vile stuff of the bootlegger. Our committees considered three hundred and fifty-six places selling soft drinks. The great majority of these were properly conducted.

But fifty-one were in bad locations, and sure to have a baleful effect on the youth lounging in them.

Seventy-eight were classed as having a low grade of patronage.

Eighty-six were of bad repute in their neighborhoods.

Licenses to sell soft drinks are issued by the city upon payment of the price, and no questions asked; and yet some of these places are rendezvous for prostitution, and boys grow familiar with its evidences. They are at first merely curious spectators; next, they run errands for the habitués and are beguiled by the generous tips.

Such places are shielded by having a license like any other mercantile house; second, by some kind of screen which prevents the outside world from looking in, just like the old saloons.

Behind these screens or in private booths, the same old perverter of the youth carries on his damnable sale of intoxicating drinks. The only requisite is,

"You must be known."

Not only are illegal drinks sold behind these screens, but all kinds of gambling games are carried on in a certain number of these eighty-six so-called soft drink places.

It is easy to detect the candy and fruit and soft drink shops which use these innocent wares as a cover. They are always arranged so as to be shielded from the street, at least in part. The stock is poor, and the clerks are repellent toward casual buyers.

Inasmuch as the city licenses these places, they should be inspected regularly by the Board of Public Welfare, which is responsible for the pool parlors and dance halls.

But the main thing is to remove the screens!

The Cinema Needs Attention

THE KANSAS CITY School Board has provided many modern school buildings where the child has the most wholesome atmosphere with fresh air, breathing space and sanitary conditions. The citizens of Kansas City approve all of these splendid works for child welfare. Yet this small class of good citizens allow their children to attend motion picture shows, and approve of the same, where the laws of hygiene are flagrantly violated.

Some of these shows are in buildings where no pretense is made to proper ventilation. The heating is of the worst sort.

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Separate Lower School for younger boys. Catalog. Address **COL. H. D. ABELLS**
Box 2100 Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.

The picture machines throw the pictures on screens of the poorest and cheapest quality, where the eye-strains are enormous. Some eyes endure the strain; others are not so strong and many children's eyes are injured by constant attendance at such places.

A film cannot be called first-class which violates three fundamental principles:

First, the sex relation should not be shown in an improper fashion.

Second, religion should not be made light of and pastors and teachers should not be belittled nor should a false view of them be presented.

Third, pictures should not make heroes of criminals. Any censor permitting such stuff to run is really an enemy of child welfare.

Of the fifty-five film theatres in Kansas City, Missouri, twenty are in buildings poorly ventilated and lighted.

Twenty-nine of the fifty-three shows run what are usually termed first-class pictures.

Seventeen run what may be termed second-class.

Nine run the lowest, or third-class plays.

Most emphatically, it should be added that the fire protection of the film houses in general is shockingly inadequate. A frightful disaster may be expected at any time.

Pool Tables for "Shooting Craps" Instead of Pool Balls

KANSAS CITY has 156 licensed pool halls, located in various parts of the city. Twelve per cent are operated behind screens, or are in locations not easily accessible to public view.

Nineteen pool halls are operated with only two tables, without other visible source of income. Thirty-three pool halls have three tables upon which they depend for support.

Forty-three pool halls have four tables each.

The remaining sixty-one have five or more tables.

It has been a question of those interested in commercialized recreation:

"What is the least number of tables required to conduct a pool hall in a legitimate way?"

This has been answered in the survey of other cities by placing the minimum number at five tables. In Cleveland, it was found that six tables were the minimum with which a well regulated, sanitary and hygienic pool hall could be operated in the average district.

In Kansas City, we find ninety-five having fewer tables than it would seem can be operated in this or any other city where a large number of pool halls are in the small space of one or two blocks.

In some of these congested blocks are pool halls with gambling of several kinds.

Thirty-seven are noted as having very questionable habitués and as "hang-out" places for boys.

Some pool halls have been noted to have tables but no cues. Some are in buildings screened by other buildings.

Many of our good citizens love this form of recreation, and it is a lamentable fact that in recent years it has been so viciously exploited by unscrupulous men that many citizens deny themselves the pleasure of indulging in it for the sake of the boys.

The Board of Public Welfare is wholly responsible for the inspection of pool or pocket billiard halls and has the exclusive authority to close places frequented by boys under eighteen years of age.

It may be expected, therefore, that some time in the future, the power of the board will be used. Meantime, the vital thing is the removal of the screens.

Fewer Dance Halls Continue to Befoul the Business

ROTARY CLUB committees made complete rounds of the dance halls and the sum of their investigation, so far as boys' welfare is concerned, is shown by these brief excerpts from reports. Not all dancing places were condemned, nor was dancing itself objected to by the investigators; the point was that public dance halls easily degenerate into a vicious influence upon youth:

"A few doors north of _____ and _____ Streets, there is located a dancing school. Anybody is admitted, just as long as he has the price. We find that a very tough element patronizes the dance hall in question, and we are more than reasonably sure that most of the patrons are of minor age."

"A dance hall is located at _____ Street, which is a disgrace to any community. The class of men, women, boys and girls who are admitted, is of the most questionable character. The admission fee is all that is necessary. One attending needs no introduction."

Another report: "This dance hall serves as a meeting place for young people who are not supervised. The corner near where this hall is located is an 'Exchange Center.' Girls come here to meet the boys who hang out at the drug store. Many of the young people who attend these dances get their partners at this 'hang-out.'"

Playgrounds, But No Regular Organized Supervision

"IN COMBING this district during the daytime," said a committee, "we found any number of the poorer classes of children, ranging from four years up, playing in alleys, ash piles and dumps. There were thousands of



Style and Stability

Charlotte Diners

It is the Unusual that Gives Opportunity.

This statement has more than usual reference to the construction of

The Charlotte Diners

Did you ever hear of a Dining Room Chair that has given constant use for seven years without the slightest squeak, wobble, groan?

Did you ever hear of a Diner that was equipped with a lock at every joint?

Such things as these are most unusual and no one makes such Diners as the

Charlotte Diners

This peculiar lock has given the Charlotte Chair Company the opportunity to sell their entire out-put and never have a come-back. *It is the unusual that gives opportunity.*

Bill Graham, Member of Detroit Rotary Club, Vice-President and General Sales Manager of CHARLOTTE CHAIR COMPANY OF CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN.

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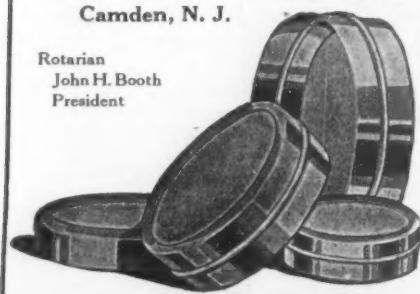
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Rufus F. Chapin, Rotarian,
Vice President & Secretary

tin cans lying around; the ashes were dumped anywhere and everywhere, which was true also of the garbage.

"When little innocent children, of from four to ten years, play with old tin cans amid garbage and ash heaps, is it any wonder that so many are diseased in body and mind?"

A committee reported that the Allen School has very poor school facilities. The people of this district desire to establish community center work. They need a public playground near Fifty-first and Holly Streets, to take care of the number of children who have no playground in this neighborhood."

Excerpt from report:

"The recreational needs of this district are very great, for there are no playgrounds or gymnasiums where the children of the neighborhood can play and receive proper supervision. The streets and alleys are the playgrounds."

The committee from the Lykins school district said in conclusion:

"We have a good, clean district, with the exception of Lykins Square, where numbers of boys congregate and gamble. A supervised playground would solve this problem."

A committee in a large and populous school district where living conditions are the best, said:

"We are very anxious to clean up everything that is detrimental to the children. We have a splendid school ground, but it is not used to its full extent, and we wish to have it supervised and used continually."

From the James school district:

"It would be a great help if more organizations could use the fine equipment of the James school, which stands idle part of the time."

The Webster school committee:

"We found no playground or recreational facilities in this district. This school ought to have a playground. Much delinquency is caused by this lack of recreational facilities."

From the Adams school district:

"We found a total lack of playgrounds and proper recreation facilities in this part of the city. Only a small and unfit playground is provided at the Adams school. The boys have no place to play or to spend their evenings except in the cheap picture shows, pool halls, and soft drink places. Among the soft drink shops of the district some of the worst bootlegging goes on."

Longfellow school district:

"The first instinct for gambling is awakened in the school stores where games of chance may be played. This is the child's first lesson. As boys become a little older they play for soft drinks and candy. The next step is

the crap table, then follows the pool hall, public dance hall, and the night life."

Again from the West Side:

"We investigated the rooming house conditions and found some startling facts. We found a number of houses of prostitution which enticed young boys."

Taken as a whole, this is the story of all downtown districts. The worst influence is the low standard of morals and its callousing effect on the lives of the boys.

Millions for School Hours: Nothing After School Is Dismissed

A GRAND total of \$27,300,000 is invested in educating the boys and girls of Kansas City thru the Elementary and Secondary schools.

This represents what the taxpayers have invested in dollars and cents to prepare these children to be self-supporting, productive citizenry.

The question now is, *What are we doing and what are we spending to care for those boys during their spare time, or leisure hours, for it is in the leisure hours of life, the play time, that delinquency and crime often have their inception, as well as their fulfillment.* Spare time is either the helper or the destroyer of the boy. When rightly used it leads to the formation of habits upon which a boy's true character is built. If wrongly applied, or neglected, it establishes habits out of which grow the evils that at last destroy his character and make a criminal of him.

Why should not Kansas City, by widespread co-operation thru organized agencies and activities, get together to eliminate as much crime and juvenile delinquency as possible thru preventive methods? We hear a great deal about a city-wide planning commission which is to decide the locations of our public buildings, how these shall be grouped, the character of their architecture to produce the most wholesome and lasting effect, and many other things of civic pride; and to plan not only for today, but for the future greatness of Kansas City.

Since we are putting so much stress upon material plans, is it not time to begin to make a Kansas City program for some, at least, of the spare time of our boys and our boys' sisters—the boys and girls of today who are to be the citizens of tomorrow?

Lack of Healthy Play a Fruitful Source of Youthful Delinquency

A LL THE leading cities of this country have adopted recreation systems and have made great progress in developing them. These systems vary to some extent, but supervised play is the base of all.

One city reports eighty per cent of all offenses against society are com-

mitted in the free hours, from 6 to 12 p. m.

Of the eight hundred girls charged with delinquency in one of our large cities in one year, five hundred attributed their mistakes to loneliness and a lack of something to do.

In the vicinity of the Stock Yards, a portion of Chicago supposed to be the most deficient, but where play facilities have been most adequately provided, juvenile delinquency showed a decrease of forty-four per cent during the period in which the small parks had been used for playgrounds.

A Chicago judge says:

"Statistics mean nothing to me, but here is a fact which is absolutely irrefutable. It has been found in the City of Chicago, in every case where a study has been made, that juvenile crime has increased as the distance from the playground has increased."

St. Paul, Minnesota, found that by establishing a play center in a congested part of the city the delinquency was reduced fifty per cent in one year.

Parks and playgrounds are among the greatest assets of cities for making red-blooded citizens of their boys. The parks and playgrounds are, and of a right ought to be, a great source of pride. Then let us make them, in reality, all that the city may hope they will be. Let us have supervised play in all the parks and on all the playgrounds of Kansas City.

Let us have parades, supervised entertainments; let us have baseball, basketball, football, handball, volleyball, pushball, and all supervised to get the greatest number interested in the various games.

While Kansas City realizes that its greatest assets are boys and girls, and they are the ones that we are most concerned about, we must not forget that an adequate recreation system must provide for the grownups if we are to have a happy and contented citizenry.

The spare time of not only the children must be adequately provided for in this recreation system, but the leisure time of the adult population must be given its full share of consideration.

Junk Shops

THE junk shops are to the delinquent boys what the pawn shop is to the adult thief. The junk shop has for many years been a menace to the young boy. It has encouraged the young boy to steal any and all kinds of property, because he knew that a ready market was at hand.

It is a notorious fact that some junk shops and yards have encouraged boys to steal, and have had understandings with the boys that they would be protected in their sales.



FRANK G. SOULE,
Rotarian
President and Founder
The National Bureau
of Analysis

Jones Was
A Busy Man

—
But Death
Overlooked Him

—
He Might
Have Been
Alive Today

—
Had He
Taken Proper
Precautions

—
Only Four
Minutes
A YEAR
To Be Safe

Fellow Rotarian— THINK IT OVER

JONES was business man—brainy, full of life, and a go-getter—liked by his friends and feared by his business rivals. He worked long hours, but enjoyed it, for he loved his work. *Then one day Jones died suddenly.*

And Jones was only 42—the victim of his own carelessness, when he should have lived 20 or 30 years longer.

A knowledge of his physical condition—an understanding of the danger signals nature set up for him—and Jones would have been alive today—saved for his business, his family, and himself.

It is to meet the needs of just such men as Jones—men who work hard mentally, eat heartily, and exercise insufficiently that the plan of THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYSIS has been developed.

This plan takes but four minutes of your time a year, costs less than the price of two good cigars a week, keeps you constantly informed of your physical condition, tells you what you should eat, drink and do to be physically fit. Isn't it worth your while to know about this plan? THINK IT OVER.

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Today thousands of America's foremost business men are using THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ANALYSIS "Stay-Well Service." For many of them it has doubtless been the means of lengthening their lives from ten to twenty years. Without any obligation on your part, we will gladly send you our interesting little booklet explaining this plan fully.



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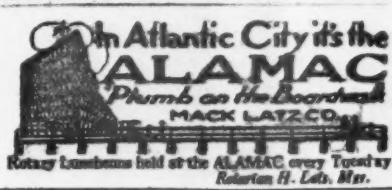
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Conclusion

AT LEAST seventeen thousand five hundred and forty-five boys have no recreation except what they pay for in the various pool halls, soft drink places, dance halls, motion picture shows, etc. Commercialized recreation can never supply the recreation that every boy must have thru play.

The boy must play to have proper physical development. He cannot get it by working all his spare time, neither can he get it by and thru commercialized recreation. When the work period for the day is over, after the close of school hours, the little people seek recreation.

Vicious recreation leads to vice and crime. Therefore, the recreation period may be for the better, or the worse. We know that play is one of the strongest incentives in boy life to a physical, as well as mental and moral growth.

"A sound mind in a sound body" is an old saying. Proper recreation should be provided for every child in the city, for poor recreation makes the school training useless and combats the training and education which the teachers are trying to give.

In view of the facts revealed by the survey the committee recommends that steps be taken to bring about the following:

1. Increase in gymnasiums, play places and community cen-

ters in both number and equipment.

2. Supervision of recreation by trained supervisors.

a—School houses, playgrounds and community centers, outside of school hours, to be under the direction of a department of the Board of Education.

b—Moving pictures: By strict censorship of pictures and theatres.

c—Dance halls: Strict supervision.

d—Soft drink parlors: By removing screens, permitting public inspection, and enforcement of laws now in effect.

e—Billiard parlors: By removing screens and partitions, permitting public inspection, and enforcement of laws now in effect.

3. a—Legislation prohibiting the attendance of unaccompanied females, or the attendance of females without admission fee, at public dance halls.

b—Legislation prohibiting the purchase of things from minors by junk yards, secondhand stores and pawn shops.

4. Increase of juvenile officers and extension of the probation system.

Boys Work by Clubs

"Back-to-School" Work

LETTERS from many clubs show that this work is being taken up with enthusiasm and that they have come to recognize the opportunity for valuable community service which lies in it. The indications are that the results from this year's "Back-to-School" work will be great and far reaching.

Dallas, Texas Population 159,000

THE Educational Committee of the Dallas Rotary Club recently submitted their annual report concerning their work of aiding young men to pursue their education in college. The report states: "During the past year we have made loans to twenty young men to assist them in completing their education. In addition to these some five or six others have been on our books for short terms only. One took a full year's course at Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C., and now has a position

with the Westinghouse people in the East. Others dropped out for various reasons, particularly because of the necessity to contribute to their family's support. These boys who stuck have all done well, and we believe in every instance have reflected credit on the Rotary Club by their character, ambition and application. Many interesting stories could be related about them but time and space will not allow." The report shows that the loans to students total \$7,803.62 and that they have in bank, available for further loans the sum of \$3,209.98.

Battle Creek, Mich. Population 36,000

THE Battle Creek Rotary Club has recently built a cottage, 24x60 feet, at St. Mary's Lake, for the Salvation Army, where children who would not otherwise have a summer outing are given a vacation. Sixty children can be accommodated at once. The Rotarians took a day off and built the cottage themselves, besides subscribing two thousand dollars, which covered the cost of the materials for it.

Hammond, Ind. Population 136,000

THE Boys Work Committee of Hammond has equipped the Wallace and Irving School grounds with playground facilities and provided a supervisor of play at each place. The work has been enthusiastically received by the children and the club is proud of the committee's start in this work. The Committee is now at



The Spartanburg, South Carolina Boys Camp

work on the "Back-to-School" movement and expect good results from their efforts.

Sanford, Fla. Population 6,000

THE Rotary Club of Sanford, thru the chairman of the Boys Work Committee, Deane Turner, recently revived interest in the Boy Scouts, and as a result a jamboree was given at the camp grounds on Silver Lake by the Rotarians, Scout officials and citizens generally. All of the men got right out in the open and cut trees, cut away underbrush, made houses and piers and fences and gates and did rough work right along with the boys. There was much good work accomplished, including the fence in front of the Boy Scout's property comprising some five acres was fenced with a nice wire fence, a good gate made; the underbrush and trees were cut away from a new road leading to the camp; the dining hall was screened, a new pier was built on the lake front and many other improvements were made. After the work was finished the whole bunch went in swimming, and then the boys were formed into line and each was served with a generous portion of chicken pilau, crackers, etc. The grown folks enjoyed the supper as only men can enjoy anything in the open. Several hours were spent in telling campfire stories before the party broke up, some of the boys staying at the camp and the rest of the party going home feeling that the afternoon had been well spent.

Moncton, N. B. Canada

Population 12,000

THE Moncton Rotary Club gave two hundred under-privileged boys an outing recently which was a magnificent success. The boys were taken in many motor cars to Point du

Chene, some twenty-one miles from Moncton, where they enjoyed a dip in the briny, excellent and plentiful eats, ball game, and sports of every description.

Miami, Fla. Population 30,000

CHAIRMAN Alex Orr reports that his committee recently arranged a bicycle trip for boys, the route being over the central part of the state, the distance to be covered approximately 500 miles and the time allowed 9 days.

The caravan had to carry their camping equipment, cooks and everything necessary for the open air life. On the morning of June 18 the party of 32 boys between the ages of 12 and 17 years started out on bicycles under the personal direction and charge of Rotarian Orr, assisted by Rotarian Hoover and Messrs. Brown, Carmichael and Ford. Trailing behind there were the chow wagon, a truck for tents and equipment and a Ford car for emergencies.

Roads of all sorts,—mud, sand, shell, etc., and thunder storms and rain storms were encountered enroute. The trip was a severe test on the boys and brought out about all of their resourcefulness, grit, discipline and judgment. They were up against obstacles every day which had to be overcome to get ahead. Each day brought its problems. Each day they delighted in the beauties of the country thru which they passed—in the trees, in the lakes, in the flowers, in the kindness, the smiles and the hospitality of the people whom they met. Up at sunrise at the sound of reveille, strike camp, pack kits, cook and eat breakfast and off for the day's task, at sunset weary but happy the miles behind them, make camp, cook and eat supper, sit around the camp fire and then to bed, this was the daily program.

The trip proved a great success, there was no sickness, no accidents, all of the 32 boys rode back at the end of trip brown, lean and as hard as nails, cheerful and with a greater idea of their state and its possibilities then they could have learned in years of reading.

Williamsport, Pa. Population 36,000

FORTY-eight members of the Williamsport Rotary Club were hosts recently to one hundred and nine underprivileged boys on a jaunt to Eagle's Mere, a mountain summer resort, forty miles from Williamsport. The trip was made in twenty-five automobiles. A box luncheon was served at noon and Judge Harvey W. Whitehead, a member of the club, gave the boys a short talk, after which sports, bathing, etc., were in order, and before the start home was made, Congressman Edgar R. Kiess served the

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of our schools for the year, the Rotary Club of Augusta entertained the graduating classes of both High Schools. There were present thirty-six boy graduates from the Academy of Richmond County and fifty-three girls from the Tubman High School. The only other guests of the occasion were the principals of the two Schools and the Chairman of the High School Committee of the Board of Education. It was a delightful occasion and the address of welcome from the President of the Club was responded to by a member of each class in a most happy way. The boys gave their



A Group of boys at High Rock Camp maintained by the Rotary Club of Winston-Salem, North Carolina

school yells and the girls sang a number of their class songs.

"Last week the Club accepted an invitation of the Boy Scouts to take supper with them at their camp at Langley about twelve miles from the city. The boys gave exhibitions of their first aid to the injured, saving from drowning, wigwagging signals and a number of other interesting stunts all of which made it a delightful occasion and one that was enjoyed by all present."

Raleigh, N. C. Population 25,000

"**L**ITTLE Brothers" of Rotary who are members of the Y. M. C. A. were guests of the "Big Brothers" of the Raleigh Rotary Club at a barbecue picnic recently. The barbecue took the place of the regular meeting of the club, and in addition to the usual attendance of Rotarians there were over a hundred boys present. The youngsters were picked up at the Y. M. C. A. and carried to a park near the city where the old boys and the younger ones forgot the difference in their ages and gave themselves over freely to the spirit of the occasion.

"The 'Little Brothers' engaged in all kinds of games, foot races, jumping contests and slugging matches. The 'Old Brothers' absorbed so much of the spirit of the occasion that they finally got into these games, much to the enjoyment and amusement of the boys.

"By supper time all of the crowd was ready for the deliciously barbecued pig and the accompaniments which always go with a southern barbecue."

"OUR hundred grade school boys of Kirksville, Missouri, enjoyed a wiener roast recently provided by the Rotary Club of that city. In the course of the evening, the boys cleaned up 500 pounds of weiners, 1,200 buns, twenty gallons of ice-cream, and fifty gallons of lemonade. They enjoyed to the full the music of an orchestra, and watched with intense interest a wrestling match by professionals.

"The affair was under the direct charge of the Boys Committee of the Rotary Club, which co-operated in Boy Scout activities, arranges various contests between the ward schools of the city and each year provides a weiner roast.

"The jollification was held in a pasture back of the home of Dr. George A. Still, President of the Rotary Club."

®

Attendance Results

(Continued from Page 183)

DIVISION D—Five Lowest

Kendallville, Ind.	39	4	59.0
2 Long Island City, N. Y.	38	5	54.8
Oil City, Pa.	34	4	53.67
Sturgis, Mich.	43	3	53.50
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	47	3	52.40

ATTENDANCE REPORTS FROM DISTRICT GOVERNORS

(In order of percentages)

District	Name of Governor	No. of Clubs in District Competing	No. of Clubs Not Reporting	Average Membership of Clubs	Average Per Cent Attendance of All Clubs	No. of Clubs Reporting Average P. C. of 60 or above.
17	Everett W. Hill	71	0	66.59	87.02	71
2	Leslie S. Everts	33	2	68.47	84.68	31
21	B. F. Scribner	26	1	48.70	82.56	25
8	W. R. C. Smith	49	0	57.80	81.86	49
19	J. E. Davies	16	1	74.14	72.65	15
18	H. J. Lutcher Stark	54	0	66.05	79.91	54
14	H. Kemp Toney	37	0	60.00	77.92	34
1	F. H. Sexton	6	0	70.28	77.68	6
22	Nelson G. Pike	25	2	95.26	77.07	23
12	E. C. Fisher	47	0	71.08	77.05	47
7	L. W. Perrin	44	2	61.72	74.42	42
13	Chas. W. Bailey	21	0	83.15	74.33	19
3	Charles Lee Reynolds	36	1	82.70	73.64	31
16	Wm. Coppelock	61	5	52.92	72.65	55
4	H. G. Stanton	45	1	107.87	71.85	38
9	Ray W. Davis	31	1	70.56	70.57	29
2	Forrest J. Perkins	43	1	71.95	67.75	32
15	James H. Kaye	57	8	59.56	67.34	48
6	Richard Aspinall	42	4	76.10	66.84	33
11	Walter E. Pittsford	49	18	44.04	48.29	28

Total number of districts reporting	20
Total number of districts not reporting	3
Total number of affiliating clubs (June 30, 1921)	976
Total number of clubs reporting	749
Total number of clubs not reporting	163
Total number of clubs reporting no meetings held	1
Total number of clubs at large and in the British Isles (no report required)	59
Total number of clubs reporting average per cent of 60 or above	710
Average per cent of districts in U. S. and Canada	64.96

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STANDING OF CLUBS IN ATTENDANCE FOR MONTH OF JULY

Division A—Clubs having more than 200 members.

Division B—Clubs having between 100 and 200 members.

Division C—Clubs having between 50 and 100 members.

Division D—Clubs having less than 50 members.

Only those clubs whose reports have come thru the District Governors' hands to the headquarters, office by the 15th of the subsequent month are considered in the competition.

DIVISION A—Ten Highest

Name of Club	Membership	Number of Meetings	Average Percentage
Seattle, Wash.	297.50	4	83.27
San Antonio, Tex.	216.40	5	80.59
Dallas, Tex.	255.40	4	78.63
Oakland, Calif.	221.00	4	78.29
St. Louis, Mo.	263.00	4	74.90
Oklahoma City, Okla.	202.00	4	74.25
San Francisco, Calif.	295.00	4	72.71
Indianapolis, Ind.	299.00	4	71.91
Winnipeg, Man.	232.00	4	70.24
Denver, Colo.	201.00	4	67.91

DIVISION A—Five Lowest

New York, N. Y.	483.00	4	45.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	291.00	4	43.47
Elmira, N. Y.	235.00	5	43.40
Syracuse, N. Y.	346.00	5	43.01
Rochester, N. Y.	245.00	4	42.85

DIVISION B—Ten Highest

Springfield, Mo.	103.50	4	87.89
Calgary, Alta.	139.00	4	87.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	145.50	4	86.25
Knoxville, Tenn.	109.00	4	84.63
Quincy, Ill.	107.50	4	83.71
Jacksonville, Fla.	142.00	4	82.00
Austin, Tex.	138.50	4	81.94
Newark, N. J.	177.00	4	81.35
Chattanooga, Tenn.	107.00	4	80.73
San Diego, Calif.	158.50	4	80.12

DIVISION B—Five Lowest

Anderson, Ind.	111.80	4	53.00
Paterson, N. J.	105.00	2	49.00
Hamilton, O.	107.00	3	48.00
Dayton, O.	183.00	4	38.00
Hartford, Conn.	104.00	2	25.47

DIVISION C—Ten Highest

Princeton, Ind.	55.00	4	94.25
Marshall, Tex.	56.25	4	92.89
Dodge City, Kans.	56.00	4	92.85
Asbury Park, N. J.	67.00	4	91.00
Boulder, Colo.	60.00	4	90.33
Long Beach, Calif.	72.50	4	90.00
San Bernardino, Calif.	54.50	4	89.45
Champaign, Ill.	93.50	4	89.31
Sayre, Pa.	55.25	4	88.67
Fort Collins, Colo.	54.00	4	88.43

DIVISION C—Five Lowest

Sherbrooke, Que.	53.00	2	49.99
Pottsville, Pa.	55.00	3	47.67
Sandusky, O.	77.00	4	43.00
Pittsburg, Mass.	75.00	2	42.66
Rock Hill, S. C.	55.00	2	40.90

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DIVISION D—Ten Highest

Hobart, Okla.	29.00	4	100.00
McAllen, Tex.	30.00	4	100.00
Mission, Tex.	31.00	4	100.00
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	17.00	4	96.58
Andalusia, Ala.	25.00	4	96.00
Chillicothe, Mo.	34.20	5	95.86
Eufaula, Ala.	21.00	5	95.20
Niagara Falls, Ont.	35.75	4	95.11
Harrison, Ark.	44.00	4	94.88
Redlands, Calif.	39.00	4	94.87

DIVISION D—Five Lowest

Orange, N. J.	48.00	4	52.00
Hartford City, Ind.	39.00	3	51.30
New Brunswick, N. J.	37.00	1	43.20
Coffeyville, Kans.	29.00	4	42.24
Covington, Ky.	43.00	1	32.55

Clubs having less than four meetings and getting honorable mention for the percentage attained.

DIVISION A

Wichita, Kans.	203.00	2	73.64
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DIVISION B

Bellingham, Wash.	117.00	3	86.60
Roanoke, Va.	115.00	3	82.84
Savannah, Ga.	129.30	3	82.70
Davenport, Ia.	162.00	3	81.67
Lima, O.	128.00	3	81.00

DIVISION C

Hutchinson, Kans.	81.50	2	95.09
Reno, Nev.	87.00	3	93.10
Chanute, Kans.	59.00	2	92.37
Harrisburg, Ill.	64.00	3	91.70
Ypsilanti, Mich.	50.00	2	91.00

Attendance Report From District Governors

(In order of percentages)

FIRST DIVISION—Ten High

District	Name of Governor	No. of Clubs in District Competing	No. of Clubs Not Reporting	Average Membership of Clubs	Average Per Cent of All Clubs	No. of Clubs Reporting average of 60 or above
21	Harvey D. Parker	26	1	48.43	82.63	24
19	Jos. A. Caulder	16	0	71.22	80.25	16
17	Ross E. Burns	71	0	66.00	79.36	70
23	Charles B. Bills	35	0	77.00	78.76	35
8	John A. Turner	49	0	58.20	78.45	48
22	E. L. Skeel	25	0	91.64	78.08	25
18	E. C. Holmgreen	54	0	66.81	76.94	52
1R	John Downing	6	0	71.26	74.64	6
14	Carl Faust	37	0	60.92	73.36	33
7	Joseph A. Turner	44	0	59.43	72.42	41

SECOND DIVISION

13	T. Graham Hall	21	0	83.06	70.92	17
12	C. A. Taylor	47	0	62.40	70.07	41
6	Roy Neville	42	0	62.71	69.90	35
15	Alfred H. Zimmerman	57	1	48.16	69.55	48
16	Luther A. Brewer	61	5	55.73	68.58	54
9	George E. Barnes	31	0	69.25	68.00	24
5	E. L. Stock	47	1	69.05	63.35	35
3J	Lyle Kinmonth	36	2	87.90	62.67	23

THIRD DIVISION—Five Low

2	Herbert C. Wilson	43	0	62.09	59.33	26
4	Hart I. Seely	45	1	97.12	59.22	27
11	C. H. Wills	49	10	56.76	58.23	34
20	T. J. Davis	27	3	57.43	20	
20	Robert Patterson	46	12	62.50	45.21	24
Total number of districts reporting						
Total number of districts not reporting						
Total number of affiliating clubs (July 30, 1921)						
Total number of clubs reporting						
Total number of clubs not reporting						
Total number of clubs reporting no meetings held						
Total number of clubs at large and in the British Isles (no report required)						
Total number of clubs reporting average per cent of 60 or above						
Average per cent of districts in U. S. and Canada						

